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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book examines national and statewide trends in the well being of the nations children. Statistical portraits are based on 10 indicators of well being: (1) percent of low birth weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; (5) teen birth rate; (6) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (7) percent of teens not attending school and not working; (8) percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment; (9) percent of children living in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. Among the findings, the data book shows that between 1990 and 1999, all but one state saw an increase in the percent of low birth weight babies, and all but four states had an increased percent of families with children headed by a single parent. The percent of teens who are high school dropouts was unchanged in the nation as a whole and decreased in 24 states. The remaining seven indicators showed improvement. The bulk of the data book is comprised of national and state profiles. These profiles include information on demographics, education, economics, child health, children in low-income working families, trend data, and national rankings for each indicator. Three appendices provide standard scores and national rankings, multi-year trend data for KIDS COUNT indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. Definitions, data sources, criteria for selecting KIDS COUNT indicators, and contacts for specific state projects conclude the data book. (KK)

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kids count DATA BOOK

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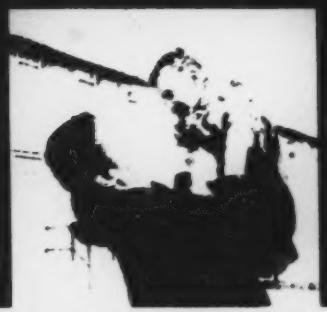

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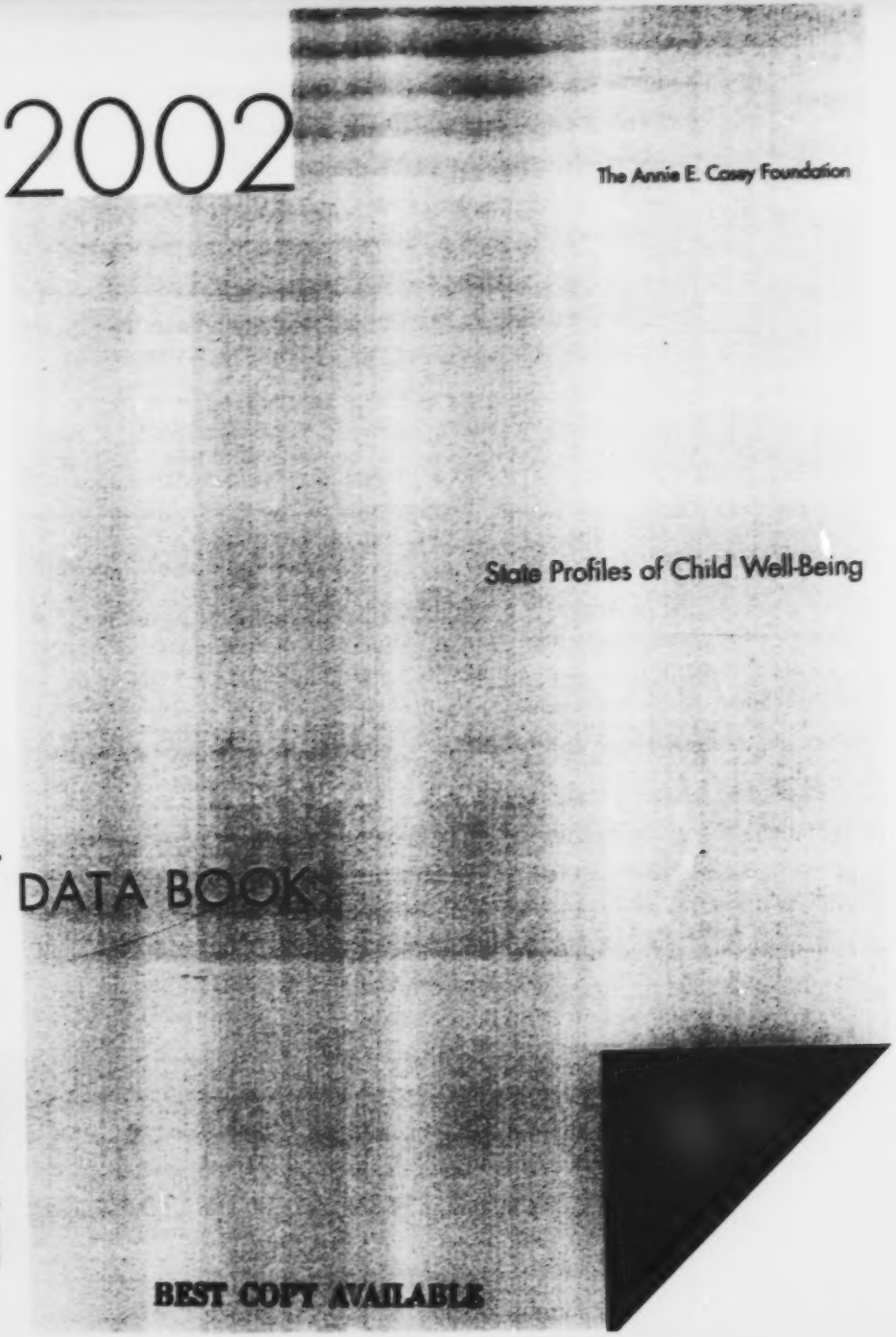

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PRB

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This *KIDS COUNT Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation, with the help of Megan Reynolds.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard at PRB, who worked tirelessly assembling, organizing, checking, and rechecking the figures seen in this publication.

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Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on page 191 and the dissemination partners listed on page 200 for distributing the *Data Book* to national, state, and local leaders across the country.

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To obtain additional copies of this publication, visit www.kidscount.org, call 410.223.2890, or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

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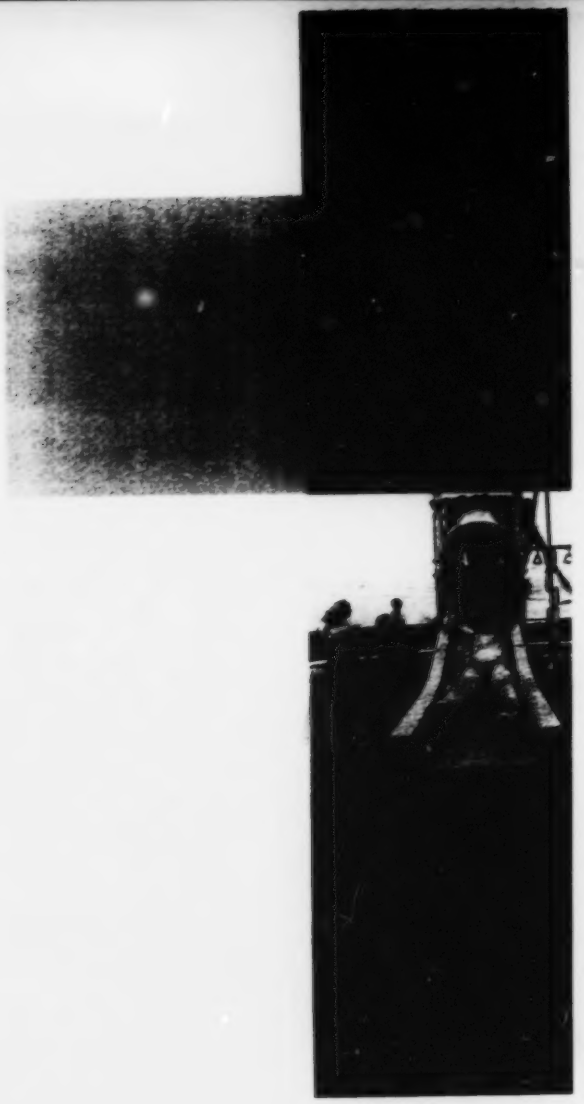

Over the past several years KIDS COUNT has developed a number of new and exciting features for our website at www.kidscount.org. The site aims to be the most comprehensive and user-friendly resource on the Web for data on and analyses of critical issues affecting children and families. With that goal in mind, we built a dynamic system that allows users to search and manipulate data from *KIDS COUNT Data Books* as well as from the 2000 Census and other sources. Not only does this system provide easy access to simple, printer-ready tables, but it also supplies users of all skill levels with tools to make graphs and maps and to download raw data files.

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In addition, visitors to our site will find a wide variety of KIDS COUNT publications and links to our state partner organizations in the nationwide Annie E. Casey Foundation-supported KIDS COUNT network.

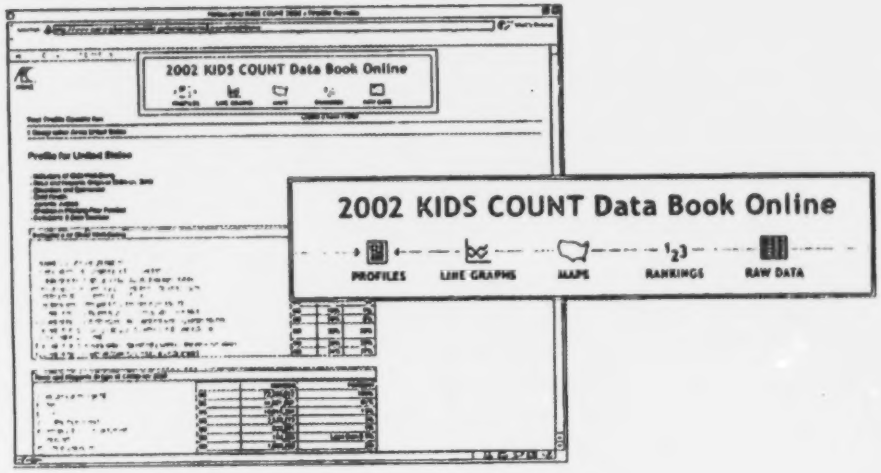
We encourage researchers, students, government officials, and advocacy groups to use KIDS COUNT online, and we invite comments and suggestions regarding additions or improvements to the database. Data developed or reprinted from the site should acknowledge the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

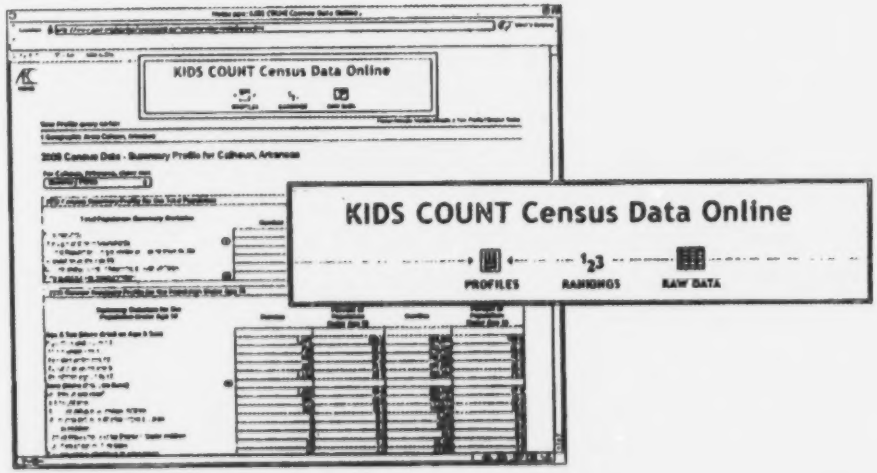
2002 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* Online

KIDS COUNT data are available for each year from 1990 to 1999 in a unique and simple online interactive database. Users can create charts showing how a state's performance on a given KIDS COUNT indicator has changed over time or simply pull up a profile with all of the current indicator data for that state. The section also includes profiles, line graphs, maps, rankings, and raw data.

KIDS COUNT Census Data Online

The newest feature of the KIDS COUNT website is our online census data system. We have compiled indicators of child and family well-being from the 2000 U.S. Census and organized them in a user-friendly interactive database. Visitors to our site can search for data beyond just the state level. Options also include counties, congressional districts, metropolitan areas, and New England towns. This section includes profiles, rankings, and raw data.





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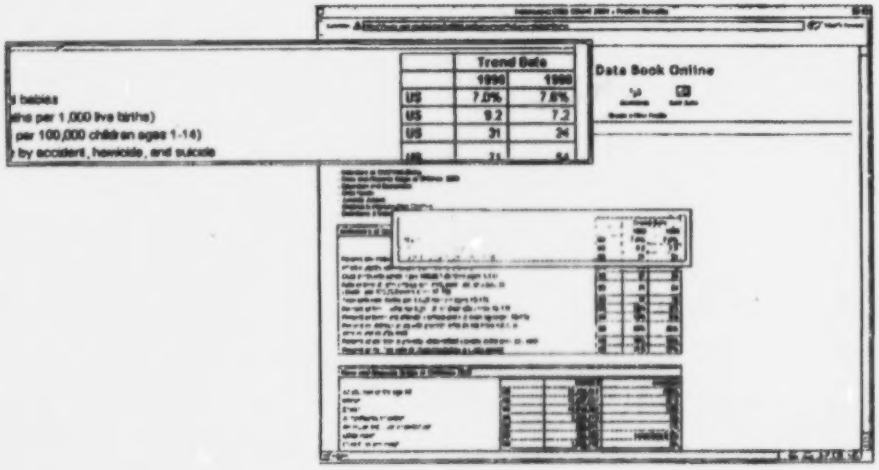
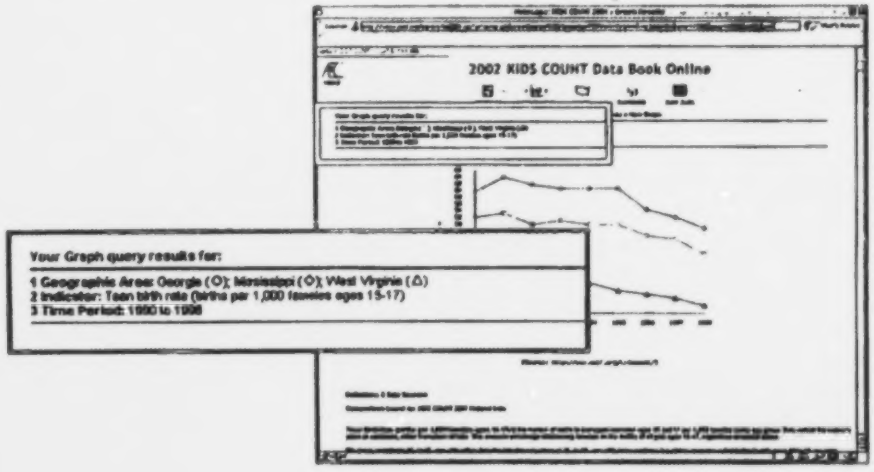


2002 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* Online

Profiles This feature summarizes all of the data published in the current edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* for each given state and the District of Columbia. These summary reports can be easily downloaded, printed, or pasted into a spreadsheet.


2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book Online
Your Graph query results for:
1 Geographic Area: Georgia (◇); Mississippi (◇); West Virginia (△)
2 Indicator: Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
3 Time Period: 1990 to 1998

Line Graphs The interactive features of the website supply Web users of all skill levels an error-proof way to create graphs. Visitors to the site can chart a single state's trend on a given indicator over the decade or compare the progress of up to eight states. The final products can be printed or imported into other documents.

www.kidscount.org

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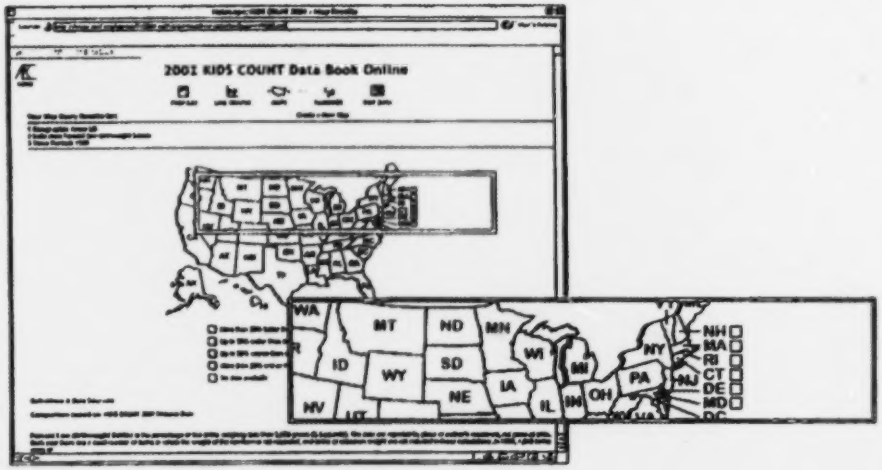
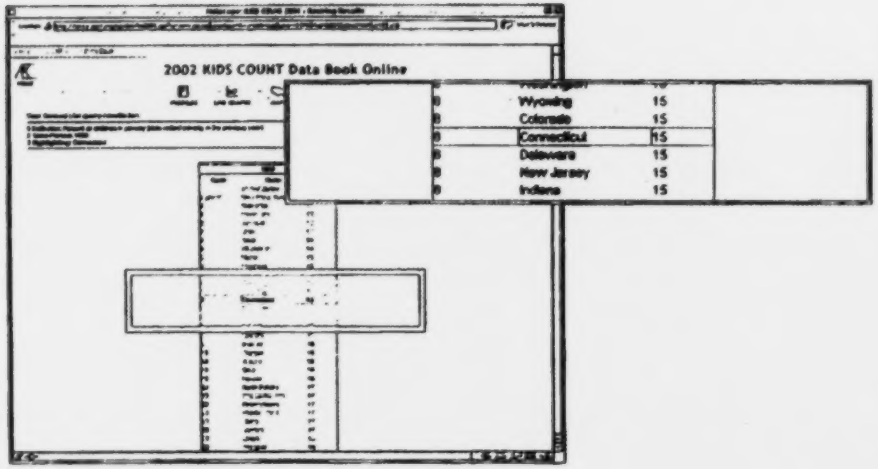
Maps Color-coded maps tell the story of how kids are doing across the country in a way that even kids can understand. Make easy-to-understand maps that represent how your state is doing in relation to others on each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators.



Rankings Another way to summarize KIDS COUNT data is with rankings. How does your state compare with others on these critical issues affecting struggling families and vulnerable children? The easy ranking feature provides tables with data for all of the states using the most current available data for each indicator.



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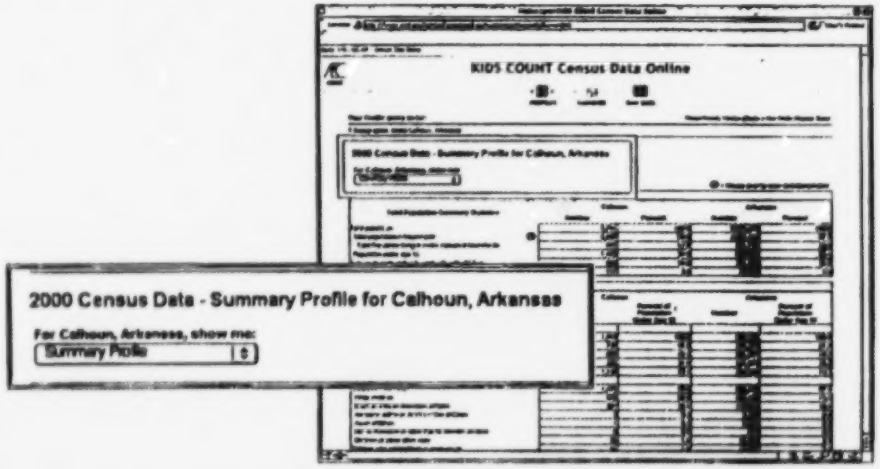
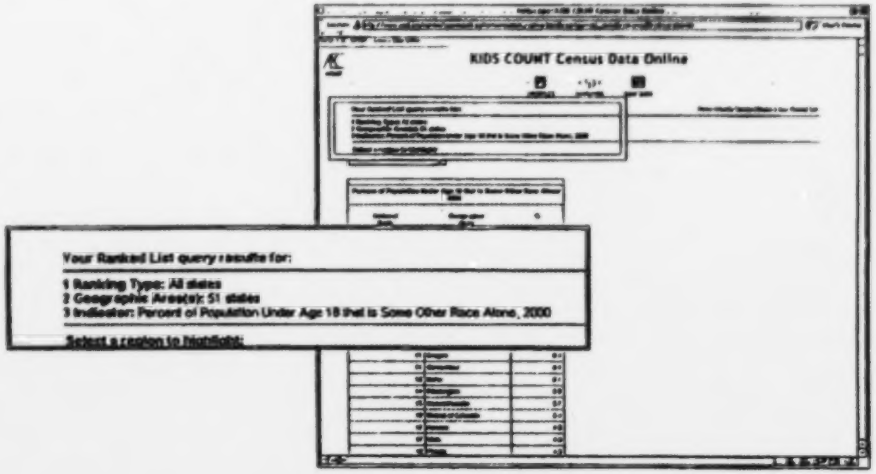

KIDS COUNT Census Data Online
2000 Census Data - Summary Profile for Calhoun, Arkansas
For Calhoun, Arkansas, show me:
Summary Profile

KIDS COUNT Census Data Online

Profiles Users currently can view summary data from Census 2000 for any geographic area by age and sex, race, Hispanic origin, and living arrangement in greater detail than are available from the official U.S. Census Bureau site. Later in 2002 and 2003, KIDS COUNT will update our system to include more detailed profiles of selected sociodemographic characteristics of families and children as they become available from the U.S. Census Bureau.


KIDS COUNT Census Data Online
Your Ranked List query results for:
1 Ranking Type: All states
2 Geographic Area(s): 51 states
3 Indicator: Percent of Population Under Age 18 that is Some Other Race Alone, 2000
Select a region to highlight:

Rankings In a feature unique to the KIDS COUNT site, Web users can generate rankings for states, counties, cities, metropolitan areas and New England towns on a variety of important indicators of child well-being from the 2000 Census. You can see how your community ranks compared with others in your state, as well as with those across the country.

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BALANCING THE EQUATION

MAKING ECONOMIC AND FAMILY SUCCESS POSSIBLE FOR LOW-INCOME WORKING FAMILIES

Every year, the Annie E. Casey Foundation's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* underscores the fact that kids from poor families too often lack the opportunities and assets that will help them become successful adults. They are more apt to suffer childhood illnesses, fall behind academically, become teen parents, and drop out of school than children from more affluent families—and they are more likely to be unemployed as adults. Those lousy outcomes of poverty also drive the Foundation's belief that making a difference in what happens to at-risk kids means improving their parents' chances for economic success.

We've seen some encouraging progress on this front in recent years, in large part due to significant growth in federal and state spending to support low-income working families. Investments have almost doubled over the past decade and now stand at roughly $200 billion annually.[3] These expenditures have supported a range of critical policy enhancements, including tax credits, cash supplements, medical care, child-care and housing subsidies, job training, and food and energy assistance. In turn, these policies have been bolstered and reinforced by low unemployment rates, a fundamental restructuring of welfare programs, and the devolution of federal resources and authority to states.

Welfare reform's impact has been particularly powerful, helping significant numbers of people leave public assistance and join the workforce.[4] But having a job does not ensure an escape from poverty, greater family stability, or entry into the middle class. The real prize for our nation's children is twofold—to have their parents move into the workforce and their families move toward real economic security. The current challenge is to build on the progress of the past decade and shift our national and state focus from providing strong safety nets to creating comprehensive and durable support systems for the more than 4.5 million working families that still find it hard to achieve lasting self-sufficiency. The importance of this goal is underscored by the fact that these low-income working families are struggling to raise 10.2 million children, or about 15 percent of America's kids[5] (see Figure 1).

In most respects, these low-income working parents are like other working Americans. They serve, sell, clean, sew, nurture, assemble, transport, and perform many of the jobs that fuel the general economy. Also, like other working Americans, they want to meet their children's economic, emotional, spiritual, and physical needs. Unlike other working Americans, however, it is more difficult for poor and low-income families to meet those goals. Poor parents struggle constantly to make ends meet, and a sudden crisis—job loss, illness or injury, an unexpected car repair, the inability to pay rent or utility bills—can trigger the loss of a home, a quick return to welfare dependence, and family stress.

Why do so many families continue to live on the economic edge despite full-time employment? What practical help do those families need to become stronger and more economically successful? The Casey Foundation believes that those two questions pose a critical social policy challenge in the post-welfare reform era. They are at the heart of the message in our 2002 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

A Closer Look at the Issues

Several factors make the road to family economic success more difficult today than for previous American generations. First, today's entry-level wages don't have as much purchasing power as they once did.[6] Second, even though success in today's economy requires more education than ever before, millions of working parents are high school dropouts.[7] For these parents, who often work several jobs to make ends meet, training or education opportunities are scarce and often inaccessible. And, third, as the locus of new jobs moves away from low-cost housing

How We Define Low-Income Working Families

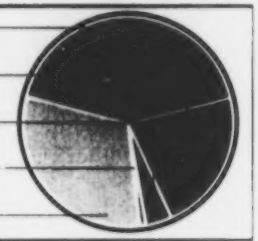
In this report we define a low-income working family as one with:

- **Income less than 150 percent of the federal poverty line (about $21,000 for a family of three)**
- **At least one parent working 50 or more weeks per year**

FIGURE 1

Race and Hispanic Origin of Children in Low-Income Working Families: 2000

	Number of children	Percent of children
Non-Hispanic White	4,273,000	42%
Non-Hispanic Black	2,203,000	22%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	430,000	4%
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native	146,000	1%
Hispanic	3,111,000	31%
Total	10,163,000	

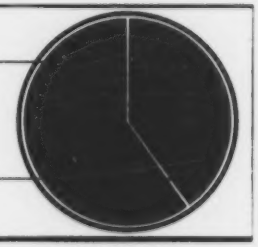


SOURCE: Annie E. Casey Foundation tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey.

FIGURE 2

Family Structure of Children in Low-Income Working Families: 2000

	Number of children	Percent of children
Children in married-couple families	6,071,000	60%
Children in single-parent families	4,091,000	40%



SOURCE: Annie E. Casey Foundation tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey.

communities, parents' troubles are often compounded by a lack of reliable, affordable transportation to work.

On the home front, irregular work schedules, child-care needs, and lack of basic benefits further undermine an escape from poverty. One-third of employed former welfare recipients work nonstandard hours or varying schedules,[6] and reliable, affordable, high-quality child-care arrangements are rarely available to them. These parents' absence from home during evenings, nights, and weekends can leave children unsupervised and vulnerable to unsafe activities. An estimated 8 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 regularly spend some time each week without adult supervision.[7]

Low-income working parents commonly lack other crucial benefits that would help them support their families, including health insurance and family leave benefits. In low-income working families, 22 percent of children lacked health insurance in 2000,[8] and only about 40 percent of parents received paid sick leave.[9] Without those benefits or flexibility in their work schedules, poor working parents are ill-prepared to respond to the day-to-day issues that confront all families. Parents must frequently choose between the demands of work and the need to take a child to the doctor, care for a child whose regular provider is ill, attend school functions, or supervise children on school holidays. And without some insurance against temporary spells of unemployment, family emergencies can quickly eliminate any economic gains, forcing parents to spend meager assets and, sometimes, return to welfare.

It's also hard to achieve economic stability when so much of one's income simply pays for the basics. For example, child care can consume almost one-fifth of a low-income working family's annual income,[10] and food costs can take an additional 15 percent—and in some localities, far more.[11] Housing costs are so high in most metropolitan areas that according to one study, it takes more than two full-time, minimum-wage jobs to afford the rent on a two-bedroom apartment.[12] The slim margin between earnings and expenses makes it difficult for these families to build any kind of asset base to cushion them in tough times. Furthermore, low-income families typically have insufficient access to cost-efficient banking services such as convenient check cashing, reliable bill-paying mechanisms, and affordable credit.[13]

Two-parent families generally have an advantage when it comes to earning potential. However, some tax provisions and eligibility requirements for programs serving low-income parents still contain disincentives to marriage, despite the reforms of recent years. Some policies of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, such as those governing child support, can further undermine workers' roles as parents by sharply reducing payments to families that receive child support payments from a noncustodial parent.

Clearly, the well-being and security of our nation's children is tied to their families' economic prospects and success. At the Casey Foundation, we believe that the results of employment-focused welfare reform reinforce the importance of helping low-income working families become stronger and more financially

FIGURE 3

Where Children in Low-Income Working Families Live: 2000

Region	Number of children	Percent of children
Northeast	1,567,000	15%
Midwest	1,927,000	19%
South	3,786,000	37%
West	2,883,000	28%

Urban status	Number of children	Percent of children
Central City	3,066,000	30%
Suburbs	3,206,000	32%
Rural	2,323,000	23%
Not identifiable	1,568,000	15%

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.
SOURCE: Annie E. Casey Foundation tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey.

TABLE 1

Children in Low-Income Working Families Participating in Selected Government Assistance Programs: 2000

Total number of children	10,163,000	
Program	Number of children	Percent of children
Food stamps	2,339,000	23
Free or reduced school meal	5,854,000	58
At least one child covered by public insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, or sCHIP)	4,263,000	42
SSI	346,000	3
Public or subsidized housing	1,202,000	12
Energy assistance (utilities)	788,000	8
WIC	2,158,000	21

SOURCE: Annie E. Casey Foundation tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey

Table 1 indicates that many low-income working families participate in government means-tested benefit programs. However, few programs reach large numbers of low-income working families, and even the most successful programs don't reach all families. Overall, these data suggest that there are lots of opportunities to expand the kinds of support that low-income working families need to be successful workers and parents.

secure. Moving in that direction will require further federal, state, and local commitments to reward work efforts, promote self-sufficiency, reinforce two-parent families, and support good parenting. It will mean building on the record of the past decade by putting in place effective policies, programs, and resources that both help low-income parents succeed as workers and help low-income workers succeed as parents.

Helping Low-Income Parents Succeed as Workers

Low-income parents need to get and retain good jobs—or employment that leads to good jobs—and acquire new skills so that they can advance in the workplace. They need to earn and keep more money from their labor so that they can provide for their families and build assets. And they need to maintain economic momentum even in the face of illness or temporary job loss.

Promoting Employment, Retention, and Advancement

To achieve family economic self-sufficiency, parents must succeed at jobs that pay good base wages and offer opportunities for advancement. The definition of an adequate wage varies by locale and by the number of parents and children in the household. A recent poll of American voters found that half believe that a family of four needs to earn at least $45,000 a year to make ends meet.[14] Other researchers and advocates have been working to define a Family Self-Sufficiency Standard that quantifies the minimum resources required to meet reasonable family costs in different regions and markets. Findings from the Casey Foundation's national Jobs Initiative further suggest that workers need a minimum base of benefits to achieve economic self-sufficiency, including health care with low co-payments, leave time, and schedule flexibility.[15]

Despite a slowed economy, there are still good building blocks available to help states and cities improve access to jobs. They include the **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)** block grant, which helps states finance creative job search and job replacement strategies for welfare recipients; the **Workforce Investment Act (WIA)**, which supports state and local job training and labor retention programs; and innovative strategies that link employers with nonprofit intermediaries to train low-income workers for good jobs.

Parents who can stay in a job while preparing for a better one build income, references, and a career path that helps them move from dependence on government welfare to self-sufficiency. Thus, key supports for low-income workers should include job searches and life skills classes; follow-up contact after placement; re-employment services that quickly link workers who lose jobs with new ones; and case management that helps workers solve problems that interfere with work. Strong models for those supports exist in several states and localities, including Baltimore, Chicago, and Rhode Island.

It's also essential to address the transportation barriers that commonly prevent residents of impoverished urban or rural neighborhoods from finding jobs in the

A recent poll of American voters found that half believe that a family of four needs to earn at least $45,000 a year to make ends meet.

Essay

The EITC offers a strong incentive to work by rewarding earnings with a "refundable" tax credit that can amount to as much as $4,000 a year.

outer suburbs. Organizations in Chicago, Florida, Minnesota, Oregon, suburban Pennsylvania, and Seattle are successfully tackling that challenge with subsidized bus service, carpools, and low-interest car loans for low-income workers.

Finally, to have a realistic shot at economic success, low-income parents must be able to develop the skills needed to advance in the workplace. One innovative approach is the **Lifelong Learning Account**—a voluntary, self-managed education account similar to a 401(k) savings program. States also are using TANF dollars to help low-income workers pursue their own education and training opportunities, often in partnership with community colleges. And many companies provide assistance to employees who want to acquire new skills.

The Bush administration's recent TANF reauthorization proposal recommends allowing states to seek waivers for integrating funding and program rules across a broad range of public assistance and workforce development programs, including TANF, WIA, and post-secondary education programs. We believe that this would encourage and enable states to do even more to assure workforce training and success for poor families.

Rewarding Work and Making Earnings Go Farther

It takes time for unskilled, inexperienced workers to acquire the education and training needed to move up the economic ladder. Therefore, it's crucial to ensure that low-wage workers can make ends meet while they pursue advancement opportunities and find time to both acquire new job skills and care for their families. Among the most proven ways to reward families are TANF policies that supplement earnings and refundable tax credits.[26] Creating entrepreneurial opportunities offers another option to enhance the incomes of low-wage workers.

Several states are leading the way by allowing low-income workers to earn money and still receive a portion of their standard welfare payment. Some, such as Connecticut and Minnesota, are increasing their "earned-income disregard" (the amount of money a person can earn without reducing welfare payments). Other states, including Illinois and New Jersey, are "stopping the clock" so that new workers can continue to receive some TANF support without having that time counted against the federally established time limit on benefit eligibility.

An even more powerful way to supplement earnings and build assets is through federal and state tax credits. The most successful is the federal **Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)**, which alone lifted almost 2.5 million children out of poverty in 1998.[27] The EITC offers a strong incentive to work by rewarding earnings with a "refundable" tax credit that can amount to as much as $4,000 a year. The EITC's impact will be enhanced further by recent changes that reduce the program's "marriage penalty." The standard deduction for couples will now be twice that for a single person. Moreover, the "phase-out level"—that is, the income level at which EITC benefits begin to decrease—will rise for married filers.

These improvements are promising, but we see a need for even greater education

and outreach efforts to ensure that more eligible families access and use the federal EITC to their advantage. One way to accomplish this is through the IRS's **Volunteer Income Tax Assistance** program, which is helping families in cities across the country navigate the EITC application process. In addition, state versions of the EITC—sometimes supported by TANF dollars—have the potential to reward work further, particularly if more states enact *refundable* versions of the EITC. Currently, 10 states and the District of Columbia have refundable EITCs; another 4 states offer nonrefundable EITCs.[17] Several cities and counties also are developing local versions of the EITC.

Other tax provisions that help low-income families retain earnings and build assets include the federal **Child and Dependent Care Credit** and **Child Tax Credit**, the latter was greatly expanded in the administration's 2001 tax package. The Child Tax Credit is now partially refundable for an estimated 9 million low-income families with annual earnings of at least $10,000,[18] and its value will double in phases over the next several years. But to make these and other tax provisions effective tools, much more needs to be done to advertise their availability, explain their complex application process, and help families take advantage of them.

Entrepreneurship can be another important source of income, but fledgling business owners in poor communities face a confusing array of legal and logistical hurdles. Efforts to extend affordable credit or other assistance to these entrepreneurs can help. The Institute for Justice at the University of Chicago Law School, for instance, sponsors a clinic that provides legal counseling and links to business training, micro-lending, and trade association networks for community entrepreneurs and nonprofit organizations.

Helping Workers Build and Protect Their Assets

Real financial security requires more than income. It also requires a cushion of assets that families can use to meet special needs or rely on when times get tough. We believe that states and cities can promote policies and programs that give low-income workers more incentives to save and invest, that help workers strengthen their capacity as consumers and financial managers, and that provide affordable financial services. For example, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Vermont have supported **Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)**.[19] IDAs are savings accounts in which deposits made by eligible low-income individuals are matched by public or private funds. Some of these have been statewide programs, and others have been local pilots. Other states sponsor quality **financial literacy training** that helps families develop budgets, avoid scams, increase savings, resolve credit problems, and invest prudently.

States, localities, and financial institutions also can protect the assets and income of low-income working households by combating predatory lending practices and other abuses that target low-income communities. Advocacy efforts include encouraging traditional lenders to make competitively priced credit available

The road to steady employment and economic self-sufficiency is rarely a straight path, so any realistic policies for helping low-income families achieve financial independence must also help them stay afloat when tough times hit.

to low-income borrowers, refusing to purchase mortgages from lenders who engage in abusive practices, and locating victims of predatory lending practices and helping them renegotiate inflated mortgages and fees.

In addition, families need access to relevant, low-cost consumer financial services. Too many low-income workers conduct routine financial transactions with check-cashing facilities, specialty finance companies, credit card companies, rent-to-own facilities, pawnshops, or other high-interest private lenders. These businesses do not encourage consumers to save or accumulate equity, and they require families to spend resources that could be better allocated to basic needs or savings.[21] Mainstream financial institutions in California, Chicago, Florida, and New York City are beginning to address the problem by offering asset-oriented financial products through partnerships with check-cashing facilities, community-based organizations and credit unions, housing developers, and employers or by developing products that directly help low-income customers save and invest, such as insured credit union certificates.

Helping Workers Sustain Economic Momentum

The road to steady employment and economic self-sufficiency is rarely a straight path, so any realistic policies for helping low-income families achieve financial independence must also help them stay afloat when tough times hit. Since two of the quickest and surest ways for low-wage workers to fall seriously behind are job interruption and illness, it is especially important to broaden the availability of ongoing income and medical insurance.

State unemployment insurance (UI) benefits often are unavailable to low-income workers because they hold part-time or temporary jobs and, therefore, don't accumulate sufficient hours to meet many states' eligibility rules. This is unfortunate for two reasons. First, it discourages part-time work, even though this is often the most practical way for former welfare recipients to build employment experience, accumulate earnings, and address family needs. Second, short-term entry level jobs are often the most vulnerable to interruption and termination and workers who cannot access temporary benefits may be compelled to return to welfare until they find new employment.

Innovative and practical strategies for extending UI to low-income working families are being developed in Massachusetts and Texas, where part-time workers (usually moms with very young children) no longer have to document their availability for full-time work. In addition, several states are now ensuring that workers get full credit for time worked by including the final full-calendar quarter of earnings, an option allowed under federal law. In North Carolina, a person who leaves work because of "undue family hardship" is eligible for UI.

Lack of health insurance also hits low-income workers hard. About 39 million Americans are not covered, including about 45 percent of working adults who fall below the federal poverty level.[22] Many poor parents feel forced to forego certain jobs—even those that offer better pay and working conditions, advancement, or greater proximity to home—if they don't include health-care benefits.

Workers who are on Medicaid are in a special quandary because if they earn too much, then they may no longer qualify for coverage. Furthermore, many workers who've left welfare mistakenly don't apply for coverage—even though they qualify—because they're confused by Medicaid's complex eligibility rules.

We believe that states can help by clarifying or expanding Medicaid eligibility for low-income parents. For example, 14 states are increasing coverage for families whose incomes exceed the federal poverty level or disregarding portions of workers' earned income when calculating Medicaid eligibility. We also believe that families leaving welfare would benefit significantly if eligibility rules for adults and children were better aligned and simplified and if Medicaid coverage were extended beyond current guidelines that generally limit additional eligibility to 1 year.

Helping Low-Income Workers Succeed as Parents

Parents in low-wage jobs often struggle to keep their families on an even keel because they lack the basic emergency and day-to-day supports that parents in better jobs take for granted. These supports include accessible child care for preschool- and school-aged kids; health care for family members; workplace policies that give employees flexibility to attend to critical child- and family-related issues; and efforts to reinforce strong, two-parent families.

Helping Parents Meet Child-Care Needs

Reliable, accessible, and affordable care for preschool- and school-aged kids helps par-

FIGURE 4

Health Insurance Status of Children in Low-Income Working Families: 2000

	Number of children	Percent of children
No health insurance	2,204,000	22%
Has health insurance	7,959,000	78%

SOURCE: Annie E. Casey Foundation tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey.

ents succeed in the workplace by giving them the peace of mind that comes from knowing their children are safe and supervised. But it's often a challenge to find care that is both available during unconventional work hours and developmentally appropriate. Those factors, plus some parents' preference for family-based care, mean that many poor children lack adequate or appropriate care.

Parents of older kids are similarly stymied by the need for after-school and vacation care. Despite the recent expansion of after-school programs, fees and transportation barriers still exclude some of the country's poorest children from safe, supervised care on a regular basis. Recent research suggests that teenage children of newly working parents are at special risk of diminished supervision.[43]

There are solutions. States and cities are partnering with agencies to make center-based and family day care more available. Some, such as Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Minnesota, are financing new facility development or are recruiting, training, and supporting new family care providers. Others, including San Francisco and Lee County, Alabama, are focusing on care for young children whose parents work nontraditional schedules, or on the needs of specific ethnic or linguistic populations. A growing number of states, localities, and private philanthropies support academic, cultural, and recreational programs before and after school, on weekends, and during school vacations; exemplary initiatives and models are emerging in Baltimore, Boston, Los Angeles, and New York City and in the federal 21st Century Community Learning Centers program.

To make child care even more affordable, several states have used federal **Child-Care and Development Block Grant** funds to subsidize child-care costs for parents transitioning to the workforce. However, these funds have had limited impact because some parents are unaware of their availability, while others are overwhelmed by the complicated application process. Moreover, the funding itself has not kept up with expanding demand. We urge states to increase parents' awareness of available programs. We further recommend that states use these resources more creatively and expansively to subsidize a wider range of low-income working families, as Illinois has done with federal block grant funds and state TANF "maintenance of effort" dollars. We also urge more investment in, and support of, high-quality family-based child care as an option for low-income working families.

Ensuring Health-Care Coverage for All Kids

In 2000, 8.4 million American children did not have health insurance.[44] More than 2.2 million of those children were from low-income working families,[45] representing an uninsured rate more than double that of children generally.[46]

This gap is noteworthy because uninsured children are less likely to receive medical care for serious injuries and recurring health conditions.[47] Not only do the children suffer needlessly, but their parents also miss more days of work to care for them. Again, the lack of health-care coverage also influences the job choices of low-income parents, who may feel compelled to turn down a bet-

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ter paying job if it doesn't include health-care benefits.

Several states and cities have developed promising models for extending health coverage to low-income working families. A New Orleans program effectively uses community residents to help families enroll eligible children in Medicaid or the state Child Health Insurance Program (sCHIP). Rhode Island reimburses comprehensive, commercial health plans for the cost of treating low-income families. Georgia has a Medicaid project that hires outreach staff to identify and enroll children and pregnant women during nontraditional hours, and San Antonio's Family Health Foundation recruits neighborhood residents as enrollment mentors for families eligible for Medicaid and sCHIP.

Promoting Family-Supporting Workplace Policies

Workplace policies that address family needs include sick, personal, and vacation leave; flex time; and part-time work or job-sharing options. While we do not propose any specific workplace policies across the board, we do believe that more workers need to be confident that a family crisis will not jeopardize their ability to stay employed.

Policies that allow employees to respond to unanticipated family issues can keep parents from having to choose between the need to work and the need to attend to their children, particularly in times of illness. Such policies also help employers avoid the financial and productivity costs of employee turnover.[28] Marriott International has a model family-supporting work policy that provides its employees with job-sharing and work-at-home options, compressed workweeks, leave for childbirth, child- and elder-care benefits, and health insurance.[29]

Encouraging the Development of Strong Two-Parent Families

Few factors have more influence on a child's healthy development than a strong, loving two-parent family. Both common sense and research tell us that it's easier to meet children's economic, emotional, spiritual, and physical needs when two people contribute resources and share responsibilities. While we must continue to support the success and potential of those low-income working families headed by single parents, we can do more to reduce the penalties imposed on married families, as well as reinforce the benefits that marriage brings to children.

One practical strategy is to eliminate tax provisions that produce disincentives to marriage and two-parent families. The recent revisions to the federal EITC and other provisions in the tax code are positive steps in this direction, and we urge states to consider how they might eliminate "marriage penalties" in their own tax codes. It's also important to remove marriage disincentives from welfare and social service programs, especially for low-income working couples. Extending TANF benefits, without limitations, to two-parent families, for example, or temporarily disregarding the income of a new spouse when determining benefit eligibility might encourage the formation of two-parent families while increasing family income and, potentially, family stability.

If we want the children of low-income working families to thrive, then we need more than a stronger safety net. We must build, track, and evaluate a real *system* of policy supports that can help their parents become more successful both as workers and as parents.

We also need to encourage active participation and involvement by noncustodial parents, who, in most cases, are fathers. It is important to note that the number of federal and state policies, programs, and resources aimed at re-engaging fathers in their children's lives is increasing. The most promising include education assistance, job training, and peer support groups for low-income fathers and counseling and mediation for their families.

In addition, we need to enhance the degree to which child support payments can be a tool for increasing family stability. For many single-parent households, these payments are a vital source of income that bolsters employment earnings and keeps families afloat. But more than two-thirds of kids in single-parent families don't receive child support payments.[9] And for families receiving TANF, there is, in many states, a disincentive to pay child support because it ends up reducing TANF benefits to the family, almost dollar for dollar. If child support is to truly bolster family income, then federal and state strategies need to allow larger shares of child support payments to flow directly to low-income families.

Conclusion

Although the challenges that low-income parents face are complex, the message of our 2002 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is simple: If we want the children of low-income working families to thrive, then we need more than a stronger safety net. We must build, track, and evaluate a real *system* of policy supports that can help their parents become more successful both as workers and as parents. Solving both parts of this family-strengthening equation means helping parents get, keep, and advance in jobs. It means helping them develop new skills, build and maintain financial assets, and sustain economic progress through tough times. It also means developing workplace policies that allow parents to meet family obligations, along with public policies that affirm two-parent families. And it means ensuring that all families have key supports such as adequate, appropriate child care and health care. We believe that the goals outlined here, and the models already in use in many states and localities, offer clear directions for addressing both sides of this equation—an equation that we must balance if all American working families are to have a real shot at achieving the economic security that they seek and providing the quality parenting that their children deserve.

Douglas W. Nelson, President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks that can be used to see how states have advanced or regressed since 1990. States also use KIDS COUNT to compare the status of their children with those in other states across several dimensions of child well-being. Furthermore, the annual presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements as new data become available and methods are refined.

Summary and Findings

Although the 10 measures used in KIDS COUNT to rank states can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe these indicators possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages —from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 190.)

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, some of the indicators used to rank states have changed. Stronger indicators have replaced weaker ones. Consequently, one cannot assess changes in the well-being of children in a state by comparing rankings in the 2002 *Data Book* to rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the same 10 measures used in the 2002 *Data Book*.

The 10 indicators used to rank states reflect a developmental perspective on childhood and underscore our goal to provide a world where pregnant women and newborns thrive, infants and young children receive the support they need to enter school prepared to learn, children succeed in school, adolescents choose healthy behaviors, and young people experience a successful transition into adulthood. In all of these stages of development, young people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a supportive community.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared with corresponding data from 1990 to assess the trends in each state during the 1990s. To provide a fuller picture of children's lives and a framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, several background measures, including the number and percent of children living in low-income working families, are included for each state.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all from federal government statistical agencies and reflect the best available state-level data for tracking yearly changes in each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. For example, many of the indicators used here are derived from samples, and like all sample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and the Child Death Rate, for example) are based on relatively small numbers of events in some states and may exhibit some random fluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on relatively large differences—both across states and over time within a state. Small differences may simply reflect random fluctuations rather than real changes in the well-being of children.[31]

We include data for the District of Columbia in this year's *Data Book*, but we do not include those data in our state rankings. The District is so different from any state that the comparisons are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at changes in the District of Columbia over the 1990s, or to compare the District with other large cities.[32]

Summary and Findings

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The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, seven of the indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved between 1990 and 1999, while child well-being worsened on two other indicators (and remained unchanged on yet another). Table 2 provides a summary of results from this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

It should be noted, however, that some of these changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuations. Naturally, the portrait of child well-being varies between states, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.

It is also important to note that many trends in the early 1990s were much different from trends later in the decade. For some of the indicators, as shown in Appendix 2, changes in the last half of the decade mirrored those during the first half. For some other measures, however, the last half of the decade was quite different from the first half. For example, the child poverty rate increased by 15 percent between 1990 and 1994, but fell by 17 percent between 1994 and 1999. The teen birth rate increased by 3 percent between 1990 and 1994, but fell by 24 percent between 1994 and 1999.

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* utilizes rates and percentages because that is the best way to compare states with each other and to assess changes over time within a state. However, our focus on rates and percentages may mask the magnitude of some of the problems that are examined in this report. Table 2 shows the number of events or number of children that are reflected in each of the national rates for the 10 key indicators used to rank states. This table underscores that fact that despite the positive trends in the 1990s, thousands of children die every year, and millions are at risk because of poverty, family structure, lack of parental employment, or risky behavior. As we look at some of the favorable trends during the 1990s, it is important to remember that the futures of millions of children are in jeopardy because their lives are filled with risks. Similar state-level data about the number of children behind the state rates is offered in Appendix 2.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Some of the risks faced by low-birthweight babies have been captured in data linking information from birth and death certificates.[1] Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.6 percent of all births in 1999, they accounted for nearly 66 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life for low-birthweight babies (60.5 deaths per 1,000 births) is 24 times that for babies of normal birthweight (2.5 deaths per 1,000 births).

Nationally, 301,183 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1999.

TABLE 2

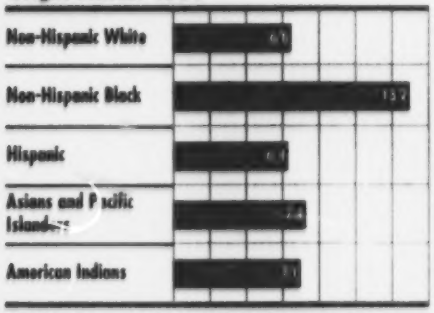
Changes in Key Indicators of Child Well-Being: 1990–1999 and National Totals: 1999

Indicators*	National Change: Percent Change (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	State Changes: Number of States That Are Worse	Unchanged	Better	National Totals: 1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	9	49	1	0	301,183 births
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	23	1	0	49	27,937 deaths
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	23	1	4	45	12,844 deaths
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	25	2	0	48	10,396 deaths
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	27	0	0	50	163,588 births
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	11	15	11	24	1,514,000 teens
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20	6	5	39	1,291,000 teens
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	17	7	2	41	18,005,000 children
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	5	11	9	30	13,466,500 children
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13	46	2	2	9,390,000 families

**See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181*

FIGURE 5

Percent of All Births That Are Low Birthweight, by Race and Hispanic Origin Status: 1999



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, 2001, "Births: Final Data for 1999," by Stephanie J. Ventura, Joyce A. Martin, Sally C. Curtin, Fay Menacker, and Brady E. Hamilton, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 1 (April 17), Tables 24 and 25, pp. 53–54.

Low-birthweight babies were 7.6 percent of all births in 1999, compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This represents a 9 percent increase over the 1990–1999 period.

The increase in the share of births weighing less than 2,500 grams is related to the increase in multiple births. The number of twins, triplets, and higher-order multiple births increased from 96,893 (2.3 percent of all births) in 1990 to 121,628 (3.1 percent) in 1999. According to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 57 percent of multiple birth babies are low birthweight compared to 6 percent of single birth babies.

The NCHS links the rise of multiple births, especially that of higher-order multiple births, to two other trends.[54] First, efforts to enhance fertility (such as fertility drugs, in vitro fertilization, and other procedures) are more widespread than ever before. Second, more women who are having children are older; women in their 30s are more likely to have a multiple birth than women in their 20s, even without fertility therapy.

Recent research by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that 56 percent of infants born as a result of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) were multiple births compared with 3 percent of all births.[55] Additionally, the rate of higher-order multiple births (triplets and higher) among women who conceived a child while using ART was 16 percent, or 100 times higher than the national average.

While an increase in multiple births related to new fertility treatments may explain much of the increase in low-birthweight babies being born between 1990 and 1999, it does not explain the racial differentials on this measure. The National Institutes of Health has asserted that one of the greatest current research challenges is unraveling "the underlying reasons for ethnic variations in low birthweight and preterm delivery."[56] In 1999, 6.6 percent of all births to non-Hispanic whites were of low birthweight, compared to 13.2 percent of births to non-Hispanic blacks, 6.4 percent of births to Hispanics, 7.4 percent of births to Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 7.1 percent of births to American Indians (see Figure 5). The high rate of low-birthweight babies among blacks is not related to multiple births. Among single births, the incidence of low birthweight in 1999 was 4.9 percent for non-Hispanic whites, 11.4 percent for non-Hispanic blacks, and 5.3 percent for Hispanics.[57]

Although economic factors have been cited to explain these racial disparities, especially the high rate among African Americans, they do not by themselves account for the differences. A variety of studies have found little difference in birthweight distribution among African-American infants across different income classes. In fact, differences in low-birthweight rates between black and white infants are even wider at the upper end of the socioeconomic spectrum than at the lower end.[58] Where blacks and whites live may be part of the answer. Some research suggests that African-American mothers who live in areas with a high degree of residential segregation face a significantly higher risk of having low-birthweight babies.[59] This reinforces the notion that people who live in isolated neighborhoods—and who are disconnected from access to mainstream

support services—experience a wide range of negative outcomes.

Another factor in the racial differentials may involve access to health insurance and medical care. According to the U.S. Census Bureau,[9] nearly one-third of all Latinos (32 percent) and nearly one-fifth of all African Americans and Asians and Pacific Islanders (18 percent each) did not have health insurance in 2000. In addition, data from the Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey show that 23 percent of women of childbearing age (ages 15 to 44) living in central cities lacked health insurance, compared to 15 percent of those living in the suburbs. These percentages are higher among minority women in central cities—38 percent of central-city Hispanic women of childbearing age lacked health insurance in 2000, compared to 25 percent for blacks and 15 percent for whites.[10]

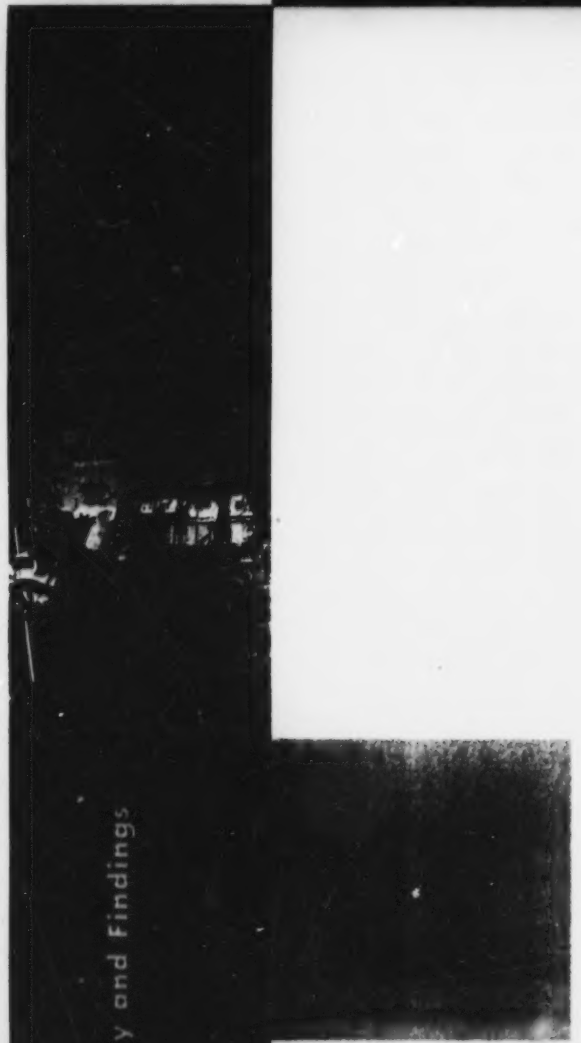
In 1999, there were 301,185 low-birthweight babies born in the United States. Between 1990 and 1999, the percentage of births that were of low birthweight increased in every state except Georgia. The percentage of low-birthweight babies in the District of Columbia dropped by 13 percent between 1990 and 1999. Among the states, the incidence of low-birthweight babies in 1999 ranged from a low of 5.4 percent in Oregon to a high of 10.3 percent in Mississippi.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on newborns. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

Reduction in infant mortality in the United States is a success story: The Infant Morality Rate has dropped steadily, and it has declined virtually everywhere. These facts suggest that there may be some lessons to be learned and applied to other areas of child well-being. However, it is important to note that even though the Infant Mortality Rate in the United States is currently at an all-time low, our nation's infant survival rate remains worse than that of most other industrialized nations.[11] Even the best performing states have higher infant mortality rates than several other industrialized countries.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious health problems at an early age. For example, the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line.[12] The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites. The poverty rate for blacks is about two and one-half times that for whites, and the Infant Mortality Rate for non-Hispanic blacks in 1999 was 14.6 compared to 5.8 for non-Hispanic whites. However, the Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanics (who have a poverty rate as high as blacks) was 5.8, the same as that for non-Hispanic whites. This suggests that the link



between poverty and infant mortality may be more complicated than it first appears. Further complicating the picture is the fact that a black/white differential persists at all ages, incomes, and educational levels.[47]

The Infant Mortality Rate in America's largest cities (7.9 deaths per 1,000 births) is 11 percent higher than the rate for the nation as a whole (7.1).[48] However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities and even among neighborhoods within these cities.[49] Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to have easy access to neonatal intensive care.[50]

During 1999, 27,937 infants under age 1 died in the United States. The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.1 deaths in 1999. This improvement was reflected in the District of Columbia and every state but one (Hawaii). In 1999, the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 4.8 in Maine to a high of 10.2 in South Carolina.

Child Death Rate

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for nearly one-fifth of all child deaths in 1999, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

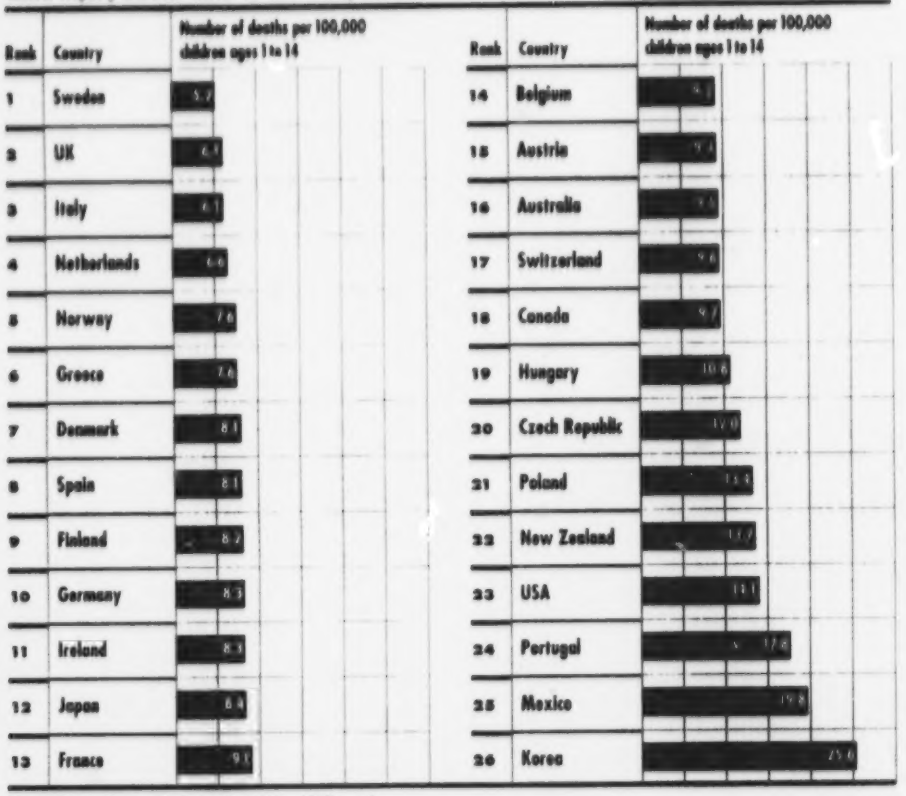
This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the 1999 rates for African-American children (37 deaths per 100,000) and American Indian children (30 deaths per 100,000) were nearly twice the rate for children in other groups.[51] The risk of child injury and death is much higher for children in poverty. One prominent study concluded, "Poverty's starkest and most unmistakable health effects are those leading to death. Poor children [in the United States] are more likely to die at every age and from every cause. Their risk of death ranges from 1.1 times greater for cancer to 5 or more times greater for infectious diseases and parasites."[52]

While the Child Death Rate in the United States has been declining, it is still much higher than that in most other wealthy countries. Figure 6 shows that compared to 25 other relatively developed countries, the United States ranks 23rd in terms of children's deaths due to injuries—a major cause of death among kids. This may reflect the fact that U.S. children are much more likely to be involved in automobile accidents and that too many are not wearing seatbelts. In 1998, more than half of children ages 1 to 14 who died in automobile accidents were not wearing a seatbelt or other restraint.[53] And deaths by injury are just the tip of the iceberg. One study found that for each death from an injury, 160 children were admitted to a hospital for an injury and about 2,000 children visited emergency departments because of injuries.[54]

In 1999, 12,844 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 24 out of every 100,000

FIGURE 6

Child Injury Death Rate in the Early 1990s



NOTE: Data reflect deaths during the 1991 to 1995 period.
SOURCE: Innocenti Research Center, 2001, Child Deaths by Injury in Rich Nations, *United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, Florence, Italy, p. 6, Figure 1, February.*

children in this age range, down from 31 deaths per 100,000 in 1990. Between 1990 and 1999, the Child Death Rate decreased in 45 states and the District of Columbia, was unchanged in 4 states, and increased in 1 (Wyoming). Among the states, the Child Death Rate in 1999 ranged from a low of 13 in Hawaii to a high of 40 in Mississippi.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 75 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1999.

Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. Although accidents, homicides, and suicides all declined between 1990 and 1999, a closer examination of recent trends reveals a more complex picture. Between 1990 and 1994, the number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 7,547 to 6,548, while the number of teen homicides increased from 3,020 to 3,532 during the same period. However, between 1994 and 1999, the number of teen homicides fell 41 percent to 2,093, which may signal a change in long-term homicide trends. Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen deaths inched upward during the same period, to 6,688 in 1999. In another positive trend, the number of teen suicide deaths decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,615 in 1999.

In 1999, 10,396 Americans ages 15 to 19 died by accident, homicide, or suicide. The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 53 deaths per 100,000 in 1999, a drop of 25 percent. This measure improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but the rate remains significantly higher for African-American and American Indian teens. During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 48 states and the District of Columbia and increased in only 2 states (Maine and Wyoming). In 1999 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 23 in Hawaii to a high of 87 in New Mexico and Wyoming.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these young mothers are unmarried and have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.[52]

Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers are not in a position to provide financial help. According to recent estimates, only about one-third of teen mothers go on to receive a high school diploma.[53] Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey show that only 56 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 2000 and that the average annual income

for those who worked was slightly less than $6,200. Given this situation, it is not surprising that only 10 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received any child support payments in 1997.[54]

Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to receive the emotional and financial resources that support their development into independent, productive, and well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age 20, and one and one-half times as likely to be "idle"—out of school and out of work—in their late teens and early 20s.[55] Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

Although teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. Slightly more than half (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.[56] If programs to prevent teen pregnancy focus solely on teenagers, then they may miss an important segment of the population involved in this problem. Furthermore, although data remain scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.[57] To the extent that teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus solely on choice may be neither appropriate nor effective.

Teen birth rates have been falling because fewer teens are having sex, and more teens who do have sex are using contraception. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System found that 50 percent of the nation's high school students reported having ever had sex in 1999, compared to 54 percent in 1991. Moreover, 58 percent of the students who did have sex reported using condoms in 1999, compared to only 46 percent in 1991.

Researchers attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors.[58]

- There has been a greater public emphasis on delaying sexual activity.
- Teenagers seem to have taken more responsible attitudes about casual sex and out-of-wedlock childbearing.
- There is an increased fear of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), especially Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
- Long-lasting contraceptive methods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the injected (Depo-Provera) options, have become increasingly popular.
- More restrictive criteria for obtaining public assistance may have caused some teenagers to rethink the costs and benefits of becoming a parent.
- A stronger economy in the 1990s created better job prospects for young people and perhaps provided options that were not evident in the past.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's analysis of the National Longitudinal Study on Adolescent Health (AddHealth), "Enhancing the connections of teenagers to their family and home, their school, and their community is essential for protecting teenagers from a vast

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array of risky behaviors, including sexual activity."[59] The efficacy of this principle was demonstrated in the Casey Foundation's Plain Talk initiative.[60]

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 37 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1990 to 29 births per 1,000 female teens in this age range in 1999. This decline was reflected among every major racial and ethnic group. Moreover, the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the period—for all racial and ethnic groups.

Although the recent decline in teen births is welcome news, it is important to recognize that the teen birth rate in the United States is still well above that of other developed countries. Research comparing teen sexual behavior in the United States and Europe found several important differences between American teens and their European counterparts. While the study found virtually no differences in levels of sexual activity, they found that American teens were significantly less likely to use contraceptives.[61] For example, 20 percent of sexually active U.S. teens reported using no birth control, compared to only 4 percent in Great Britain.

More information about teen sexual activity, including teen birth rates, is available in the KIDS COUNT publication *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report*, which provides a wealth of state-by-state information related to teen sexual activity and reproductive health.[62]

In 1999, there were 163,588 babies born to females ages 15 to 17. Every state and the District of Columbia echoed the national decrease in teenage childbearing between 1990 and 1999. The Teen Birth Rate in 1999 ranged from a low of 11 births per 1,000 females age 15 to 17 in New Hampshire to a high of 45 births per 1,000 in Mississippi.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for both obtaining post-secondary education and getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a solid education is more the exception than the rule. In high-poverty neighborhoods in large cities (neighborhoods with poverty rates above 20 percent) one-fifth of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts.[63]

Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. A report from the U.S. Department of Education notes, "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world."[64] As America moves further into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal.

Ongoing changes in the U.S. economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1973 and 1999, for example, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell 2

percent."[4] The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers has hit the youngest workers the hardest, and this factor often is implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults."[5]

Nationwide in 1999, there were 1.5 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 who were not in school and had not graduated from high school. The dropout rate in 1999 (10 percent) was identical to the rate in 1990. However, the degree of change during this period varied across the states. The dropout rate fell in 24 states and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 1999, rose in 15 states, and was unchanged in 11 others. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were quite small and probably not significant. In 1999 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 3 percent in North Dakota, to a high of 17 percent in Arizona.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (sometimes referred to as "idle teens" or "disconnected youth") reflects the roughly 1.3 million young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, but many young persons who have finished school but are not working also belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

In 1999, 1.3 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither enrolled in school nor working. Nationwide there was a decline in the share of idle 16- to 19-year-olds, from 10 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 1999. Yet, African-American and Hispanic youth were twice as likely as white youth to be idle in 1999. The share of idle teens fell in 39 states during this period, while increasing in 6 states and the District of Columbia and remaining unchanged in 5 others. Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 1999 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska to a high of 12 percent in Arizona, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

In 1999, 18 million children had no parent in the household who worked full-time, year-round. This measure is sometimes referred to as "lack of secure parental employment." In addition to a higher likelihood of being poor, these children are much more likely to lack access to the health and family benefits that a parent with a stable job can provide. Many parents who cannot find regular employment end up working at temporary or part-time jobs that do not provide enough money to support a family; that fail to offer benefits (such as health insurance, vacation days, or sick leave); that are often at odd hours requiring unusual child-care arrangements; and that offer little overall stability.

The Federal Interagency Forum on Children and Families recently noted two trends in this indicator. First, much of the decline in the percentage of children living in families without a securely employed parent is attributable to the very large increase in the percentage of single mothers working full-time, year-round. In 1999, close to one-half of the children living in single-mother families had mothers who worked full-time, year-round, compared to just one-third in 1993.[67]

Second, secure parental employment increasingly offers no guarantee that a family can move above the poverty line. According to the Interagency Forum, "Children living below the poverty line have become increasingly likely to have one or two parents working full-time, all year. In 1980, 21 percent of children below poverty had at least one parent working full-time, all year. By 1999, this number was 31 percent."[68]

It is important to recognize that the problems associated with this situation go beyond the effects of poverty. Since a working parent offers a strong positive role model for children, those growing up in a family without a regularly employed parent do not experience the positive effects that such a parental figure offers. Also, some scholars note that the routinization of household schedules that typically accompanies full-time work is beneficial for children. Additionally, secure parental employment reduces the negative psychological effects associated with the stress of underemployment and unemployment.

Nationally, the Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment declined from 30 percent in 1990 to 25 percent in 1999—a 17 percent improvement. During that period, this measure improved in 41 states and the District of Columbia, worsened in 7 states, and was unchanged in 2 others. Among the states, the 1999 figures ranged from a low of 16 percent in Maryland to a high of 34 percent in Louisiana and West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in such areas as health, education, emotional welfare, and delinquency.[69]

The data shown here are based on the official poverty measure as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The official poverty measure is a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. The current poverty line is $13,874 for a family of one adult and two children. However, a number of researchers are critical of the official measure.[70] Some analysts think the current standard underestimates real poverty, and others think it overstates poverty. Over the past several years, the U.S. Census Bureau has published a set of experimental poverty measures that incorporate many of the changes called for in a study by the National Academy of Sciences.[71]

Growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not been due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families; rather, it is because the ranks of the working poor have been

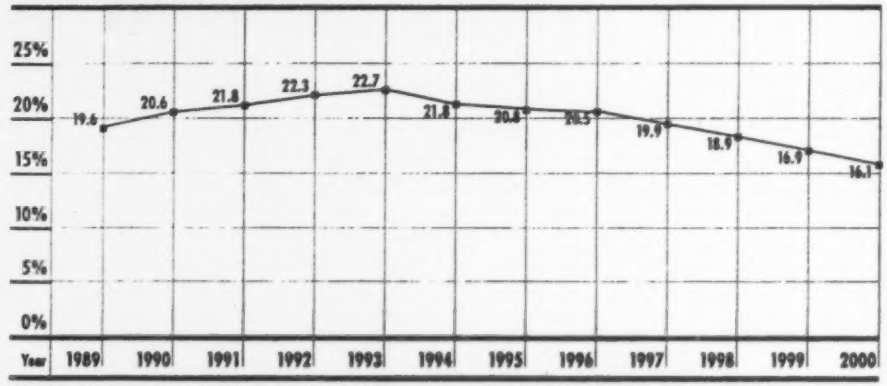
growing. Between 1976 and 2000, the number of poor children living in families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen from 2.8 million to 1.1 million, while the number of poor children living in families with income from earnings, but no income from public assistance, increased from 4.4 million in 1976 to 6.9 million in 2000.[2]

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major cash assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (formerly called Aid to Families With Dependent Children) and/or Supplemental Security Income. U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that only 28 percent of poor families with children reported receiving cash public assistance in 2000.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was the highest among the 17 countries studied (50 percent higher than the next highest country).[3] This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study that found that among industrialized nations, only Russia has a higher child poverty rate than the United States.[4] The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private-sector income, but enormous differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuate the disparities. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

FIGURE 7

Child Poverty Rate: 1989–2000



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, "Poverty Status of People, by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2000," Historical Poverty Tables, Table 3, available online at www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/histpov/hstpov3.html (accessed March 14, 2002).

The state measure of child poverty used in this year's *Data Book* differs from the one used in *Data Books* prior to 2000. This year—as in the past 2 years—we used information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series that provides annual estimates of child poverty figures for states. The Bureau developed this estimate series to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds. These estimates also are used to monitor changes in child poverty in connection with the 1996 welfare reform legislation.

While the most recent state-level data from the SAIPE program reflect poverty through 1998, national-level data are available for each year through 2000 from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Examination of figures for the past decade reveals that the poverty rate for children under age 18 fell dramatically during the mid- to late-1990s. The 2000 child poverty rate of 16.1 percent was the lowest since the 1976 rate of 16.0 percent (see Figure 7). These figures suggest that the benefits of the robust economy of the late 1990s finally reached many, but not all, low-income workers. Despite all of the gains during the 1990s, one out of every six children was poor at the end of the decade.

According to the SAIPE estimates, nearly 19 percent of children were poor in 1998, down slightly from about 20 percent in 1989. During the 1989–98 period, the child poverty rate fell in 30 states, rose in 11 states and the District of Columbia, and was unchanged in 9 other states. In Louisiana, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia, more than 25 percent of all children were poor in 1998. Among the states, the child poverty rate for 1998 ranged from a low of 11 percent in New Hampshire, to a high of 27 percent in New Mexico.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. The Decennial Census shows the number of children living in single-parent households rose from 12.8 million in 1990 to 16.8 million in 2000.

Much of the public interest is linked to the fact that children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. About two-fifths (40 percent) of children in female-headed families were poor in 2000, compared to 8 percent of children in married-couple families. Only about one-third (35 percent) of female-headed families reported receiving any child support or alimony payments in 1999. Beyond poverty, children in divorced and single-parent families are at increased risk for "low measures of academic achievement (repeated grades, low marks, low class standing); increased likelihood of dropping out of high school; early childbearing, and increased levels of depression, stress, anxiety, and aggression."[5]

In general, research suggests that children benefit when both parents are active in their lives regardless of marital status.[6] Efforts to encourage the active involvement

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of divorced and unmarried fathers with their children might benefit from the recognition that many so-called "Deadbeat Dads" are more fairly characterized as "Dead-Broke Dads." According to an Urban Institute study, nearly 30 percent of the 2.5 million poor noncustodial fathers are incarcerated, while the remainder are either unemployed or earn an average income of just $5,600 a year.[38]

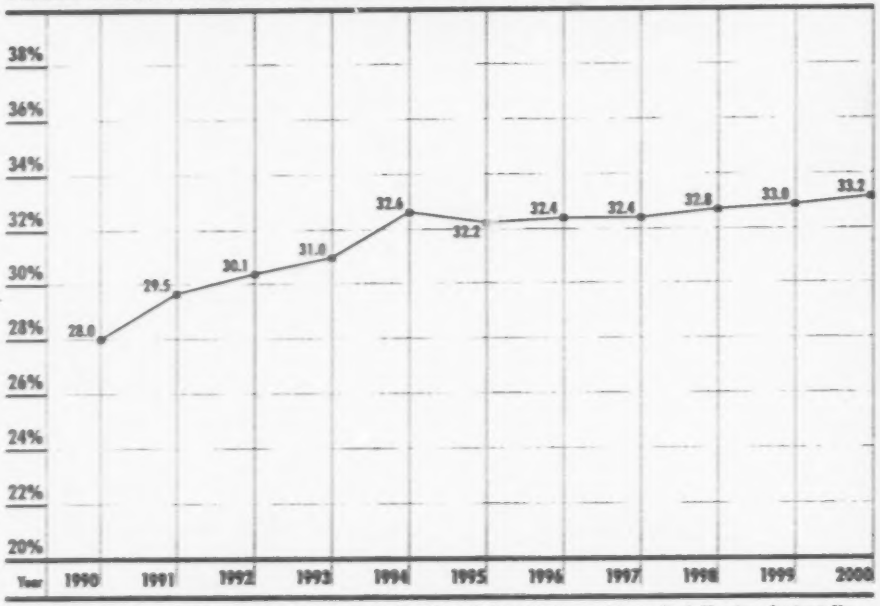
A study by Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation has found that 60 percent of poor noncustodial fathers had child support orders for an amount more than half of their monthly income.[39] Small-scale pilot programs designed to help alleviate the problems of huge child support arrears debt have shown increases in both the dollars received by custodial mothers and the time spent by these fathers with their children.[40]

While it is certainly true that the poverty rate for children in single-parent families is much higher than for those in married-couple families, many of the poor children of single parents would remain in or near poverty even if their parents were to marry. On average, unmarried parents are younger and less educated than their married counterparts. Given this fact, research from the Princeton Fragile Families study found that even if the unmarried couples with young children in that study were to marry and both partners were to work outside the home, 28 percent would remain at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level.[41]

It is also important to recognize that stepchildren living in married-couple families experience negative child outcomes at about the same rate as children in single-parent families.

FIGURE B

Percent of Births to Unmarried Women in the United States: 1990–2000



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002, "Births: Final Data for 2000," by Joyce A. Martin, Brady Hamilton, Stephanie Ventura, Fay Menacker, and Melissa Park, National Vital Statistics Reports, *Vol. 50, No. 5 (February), Table D.*

Summary and Findings

Therefore, in terms of child outcomes, there is a critical distinction between children growing up in a married-couple family with two biological parents, and those growing up in a married-couple family with stepparents. In 2000, 22 percent of children lived with their mother only; 4 percent lived with their father only; and 4 percent lived with neither parent.[41]

A couple of recent trends suggest, however, that the long-term increase in the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent may be coming to an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 population) has been falling steadily for more than a decade, and the percent of births occurring to unmarried women has nearly stabilized over the past 5 years (see Figure 8). The share of births occurring to unmarried women rose from 28.0 percent in 1990 to 32.6 percent in 1994, but the rate has increased by less than 1 percentage point since 1994.

As we approach the reauthorization of the federal welfare reform legislation, first passed in 1996, the goal of reducing the number of single-parent families continues to be among the most fiercely debated components of the welfare reform agenda. The administration's plans for the 2002 reauthorization of the welfare reform act include a requirement that states report specifically their activities to promote marriage. Some policymakers propose putting more money into funding experimental programs to encourage marriage for poor parents.[42] Opponents of these provisions cite concern that such incentive programs and media campaigns divert funds from direct support for poor families.[43]

In 1999, there were 9.4 million families with children headed by a single parent. Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1999. During this period, only two states—Indiana and Colorado—recorded a decrease in the share of single-parent families. (Maryland and Minnesota showed no change.) At the other end of the spectrum, the share of single-parent families increased 30 percent or more in six states. The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 17 percent in Utah, to a high of 36 percent in Louisiana.

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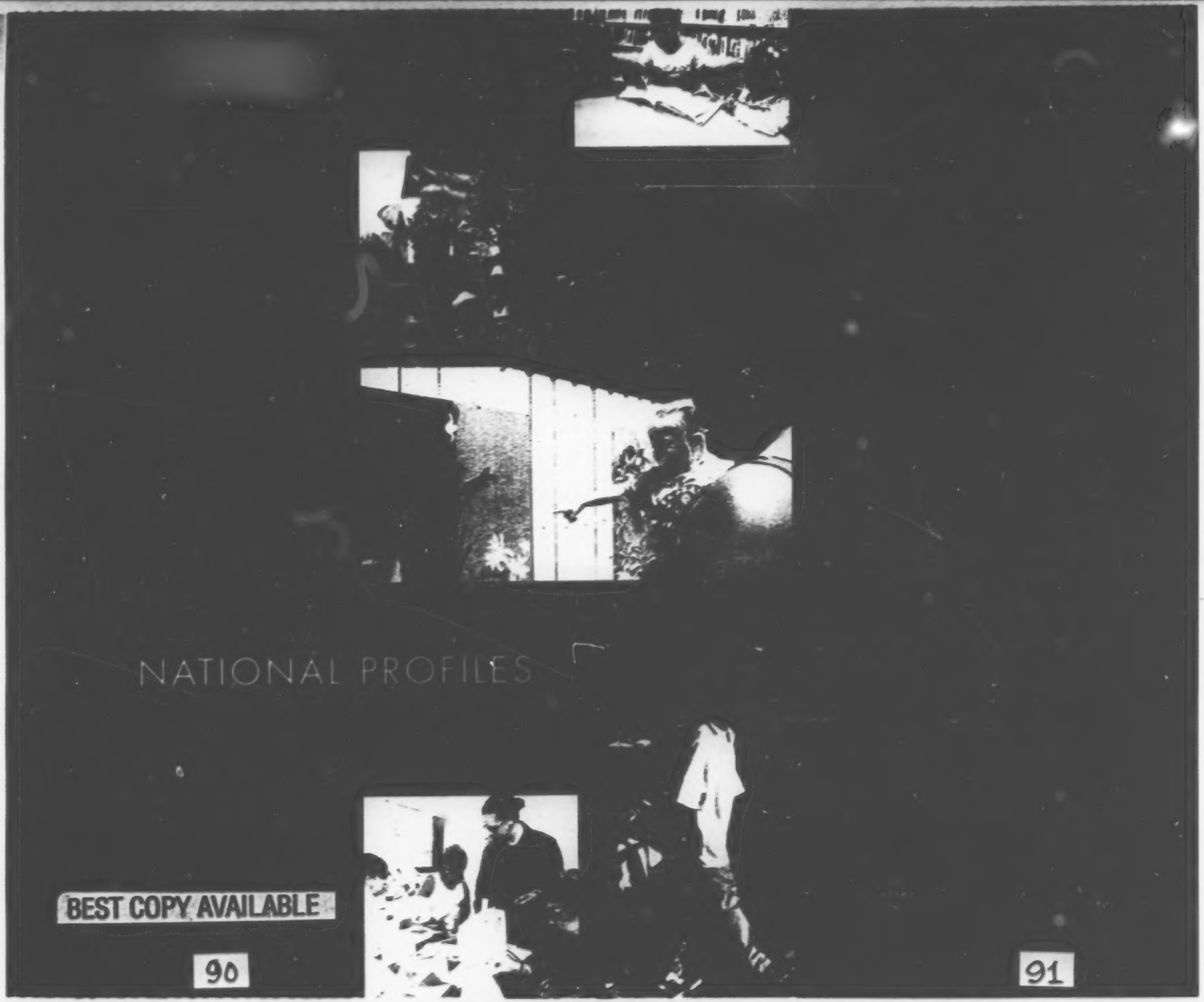

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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	63,604,432	72,293,812	8,689,380	14%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	18,354,443	19,175,798	821,355	4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	25,207,871	28,938,654	3,730,783	15%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	10,005,557	12,138,923	2,133,366	21%
High school age 15-17 years old	10,036,561	12,040,437	2,003,876	20%

Education

3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	67%	4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	33%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	26%	8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	35%

Economic Conditions of Families

Median income of families with children: 1999	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	[illegible]
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	35%

Child Health

Children without health insurance: 1999	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	78%

Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 10,054,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999

Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

United States Profile

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United States Profile

USA

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		7.0	7.6
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		9.2	7.1
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		31	24
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		71	53
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		37	29
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		10	10
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		10	8
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		30	25
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		20	19
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		24	27

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 151

National Composite Rank: 2002

Rank	State	Rank	State
1	Minnesota	27	Alaska
2	New Hampshire	28	Idaho
3	Utah	29	Michigan
4	Iowa	30	Illinois
5	New Jersey	31	New York
6	Massachusetts	32	Wyoming
7	North Dakota	33	Delaware
8	Connecticut	34	Montana
9	Vermont	35	Nevada
10	Nebraska	36	Florida
11	Wisconsin	37	Kentucky
12	Maine	38	Texas
13	Washington	39	North Carolina
14	Virginia	40	Oklahoma
15	Hawaii	41	West Virginia
16	Rhode Island	42	Tennessee
17	Pennsylvania	43	Arizona
18	Kansas	44	Georgia
19	Indiana	45	South Carolina
20	South Dakota	46	New Mexico
21	Maryland	47	Arkansas
22	California	48	Alabama
23	Oregon	49	Louisiana
24	Colorado	50	Mississippi
25	Ohio	N.R.	District of Columbia
26	Missouri		

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Rank 1–13

Rank 14–25

Rank 26–38

Rank 39–50

A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). The measures are: percent low-birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Percent low-birthweight babies: 1999*

- More than 20% better than state median (6.1 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.2 to 7.6)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.7 to 9.1)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9.2 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	Oregon	5.4
2	Vermont	5.7
3	Alaska	5.8
3	Washington	5.8
5	South Dakota	5.9
6	Maine	6.0
7	California	6.1
7	Minnesota	6.1
9	Idaho	6.2
9	Iowa	6.2
9	New Hampshire	6.2
9	North Dakota	6.2
13	Nebraska	6.7
13	Wisconsin	6.7
15	Montana	6.8
15	Utah	6.8
17	Arizona	6.9
18	Kansas	7.1
18	Massachusetts	7.1
20	Rhode Island	7.3
21	Oklahoma	7.4
21	Texas	7.4
23	Connecticut	7.6
23	Hawaii	7.6
23	Nevada	7.6
26	Missouri	7.7
26	New Mexico	7.7
28	New York	7.8
28	Virginia	7.8
30	Indiana	7.9
30	Ohio	7.9
30	Pennsylvania	7.9
33	Illinois	8.0
33	Michigan	8.0
33	West Virginia	8.0
36	Florida	8.2
36	Kentucky	8.2
36	New Jersey	8.2
39	Colorado	8.3
40	Wyoming	8.4
41	Arkansas	8.6
41	Delaware	8.6
43	Georgia	8.7
44	North Carolina	8.9
45	Maryland	9.0
46	Tennessee	9.2
47	Alabama	9.3
48	South Carolina	9.8
49	Louisiana	10.0
50	Mississippi	10.3
N.R.	District of Columbia	13.1

N.R.–Not Ranked.

* *Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.*

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Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1999

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	4.8	27	Hawaii	7.0
1	Utah	4.8	28	Kansas	7.3
3	Washington	5.0	28	Pennsylvania	7.3
4	Massachusetts	5.2	28	Virginia	7.3
5	California	5.4	31	Delaware	7.4
6	Alaska	5.7	31	Florida	7.4
6	Iowa	5.7	31	West Virginia	7.4
6	Rhode Island	5.7	34	Kentucky	7.6
9	New Hampshire	5.8	35	Tennessee	7.7
9	Oregon	5.8	36	Missouri	7.8
9	Vermont	5.8	37	Arkansas	8.0
12	Connecticut	6.1	37	Indiana	8.0
13	Minnesota	6.2	39	Michigan	8.1
13	Texas	6.2	40	Georgia	8.2
15	New York	6.4	40	Ohio	8.2
16	Nevada	6.6	42	Maryland	8.4
17	Colorado	6.7	43	Illinois	8.5
17	Idaho	6.7	43	Oklahoma	8.5
17	Montana	6.7	45	South Dakota	8.9
17	New Jersey	6.7	46	North Carolina	9.1
17	Wisconsin	6.7	47	Louisiana	9.2
22	Arizona	6.8	48	Alabama	9.8
22	Nebraska	6.8	49	Mississippi	10.1
22	North Dakota	6.8	50	South Carolina	10.2
25	New Mexico	6.9	D.C.	District of Columbia	15.0
25	Wyoming	6.9			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

- More than 20% better than state median (5.5 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (5.6 to 6.9)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.0 to 8.3)
- More than 20% worse than state median (8.4 and higher)

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Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1999

- More than 20% better than state median (18 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (19 to 23)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (24 to 28)
- More than 20% worse than state median (29 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	13
2	Massachusetts	14
3	Connecticut	16
3	New Hampshire	16
5	New Jersey	18
6	Maine	19
7	California	20
7	New York	20
7	Rhode Island	20
7	Utah	20
7	Vermont	20
7	Virginia	20
7	Washington	20
14	Iowa	21
14	Maryland	21
14	Minnesota	21
14	Ohio	21
18	Colorado	22
18	Illinois	22
18	Pennsylvania	22
21	Alaska	23
21	Arizona	23
21	Delaware	23
21	Michigan	23
21	Missouri	23
21	Nebraska	23
21	Oregon	23
28	Kentucky	24
28	North Dakota	24
30	Nevada	25
30	North Carolina	25
30	West Virginia	25
30	Wisconsin	25
34	Florida	26
34	Texas	26
36	Kansas	27
36	New Mexico	27
36	South Dakota	27
39	Indiana	28
39	Montana	28
41	Georgia	29
42	South Carolina	30
43	Oklahoma	31
43	Tennessee	31
45	Idaho	32
46	Arkansas	34
46	Louisiana	34
48	Wyoming	36
49	Alabama	37
50	Mississippi	40
N.R.	District of Columbia	35

N.R.–Not Ranked.

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19): 1999

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	23	26	Nevada	58
2	Rhode Island	25	28	North Carolina	59
3	Massachusetts	28	29	Indiana	60
4	New Jersey	29	29	Kentucky	60
5	Connecticut	34	31	Arizona	61
6	New Hampshire	36	32	Maine	62
7	New York	38	32	Nebraska	62
8	Oregon	39	34	Georgia	63
9	California	41	34	Maryland	63
10	Delaware	43	36	South Carolina	68
11	Minnesota	44	37	Alaska	69
11	Ohio	44	37	Oklahoma	69
11	Utah	44	39	West Virginia	70
14	Michigan	45	40	Louisiana	72
15	Vermont	48	40	Tennessee	72
15	Virginia	48	42	Arkansas	73
15	Washington	48	42	Idaho	73
15	Wisconsin	48	44	Missouri	75
19	Iowa	50	45	South Dakota	79
20	Pennsylvania	52	46	Montana	81
21	Florida	54	47	Mississippi	83
21	Texas	54	48	Alabama	84
23	Kansas	56	49	New Mexico	87
23	North Dakota	56	49	Wyoming	87
25	Illinois	57	n.r.	District of Columbia	201
26	Colorado	58			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

More than 20% better than state median (46 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (47 to 57)

Up to 20% worse than state median (58 to 68)

More than 20% worse than state median (69 and higher)

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1999

- More than 20% better than state median (20 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (21 to 25)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (26 to 30)
- More than 20% worse than state median (31 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	11
2	Vermont	12
3	North Dakota	13
4	Maine	14
5	Massachusetts	16
5	Minnesota	16
7	Iowa	18
7	Montana	18
7	New Jersey	18
10	Connecticut	19
10	South Dakota	19
12	Nebraska	20
12	Wisconsin	20
14	New York	21
14	Pennsylvania	21
16	Michigan	22
16	Rhode Island	22
16	Washington	22
16	Wyoming	22
20	Utah	23
20	Virginia	23
22	Kansas	24
22	West Virginia	24
24	Alaska	25
24	Idaho	25
24	Maryland	25
24	Ohio	25
24	Oregon	25
29	Hawaii	26
30	Indiana	27
30	Missouri	27
32	Colorado	29
32	Illinois	29
34	Kentucky	30
35	California	31
35	Florida	31
37	Oklahoma	33
38	Delaware	34
39	North Carolina	35
39	Tennessee	35
41	Nevada	37
42	Alabama	38
42	Arkansas	38
42	Georgia	38
42	Louisiana	38
42	South Carolina	38
47	Arizona	42
48	New Mexico	43
49	Texas	44
50	Mississippi	45
N.R.	District of Columbia	67

N.R.–Not Ranked.

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 1999*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	3	22	Utah	9
2	Minnesota	5	22	Washington	9
3	Hawaii	6	22	West Virginia	9
3	Iowa	6	30	Alabama	10
3	Maine	6	30	Delaware	10
3	Massachusetts	6	30	Illinois	10
3	New Jersey	6	30	Rhode Island	10
3	Vermont	6	30	Wyoming	10
3	Wisconsin	6	35	Idaho	11
10	Indiana	7	35	Kentucky	11
10	Missouri	7	35	New Mexico	11
10	Nebraska	7	35	North Carolina	11
10	Pennsylvania	7	35	South Carolina	11
14	Alaska	8	35	Tennessee	11
14	Connecticut	8	41	Arkansas	12
14	Maryland	8	41	Florida	12
14	Montana	8	41	Georgia	12
14	New Hampshire	8	41	Louisiana	12
14	Ohio	8	41	Mississippi	12
14	South Dakota	8	41	Texas	12
14	Virginia	8	47	Oregon	13
22	California	9	48	Colorado	14
22	Kansas	9	49	Nevada	16
22	Michigan	9	50	Arizona	17
22	New York	9	N.R.	District of Columbia	12
22	Oklahoma	9			

N.R.–Not Ranked.

- More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)
- More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1998 through 2000.*

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Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1999*

- More than 20% better than state median (6 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (7 and 8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (9 and 10)
- More than 20% worse than state median (11 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Iowa	4	24	North Carolina	8
1	Minnesota	4	24	South Carolina	8
1	Nebraska	4	24	Wyoming	8
4	Massachusetts	5	30	California	9
4	New Hampshire	5	30	Colorado	9
4	North Dakota	5	30	Georgia	9
4	Wisconsin	5	30	Idaho	9
8	Connecticut	6	30	New York	9
8	Kansas	6	30	Oklahoma	9
8	Missouri	6	30	Oregon	9
8	New Jersey	6	30	Rhode Island	9
12	Indiana	7	38	Alabama	10
12	Maine	7	38	Alaska	10
12	Maryland	7	38	Hawaii	10
12	Michigan	7	38	Kentucky	10
12	Montana	7	38	Nevada	10
12	Ohio	7	38	Tennessee	10
12	Pennsylvania	7	38	Texas	10
12	South Dakota	7	45	Louisiana	11
12	Utah	7	45	New Mexico	11
12	Vermont	7	45	West Virginia	11
12	Virginia	7	48	Arizona	12
12	Washington	7	48	Arkansas	12
24	Delaware	8	48	Mississippi	12
24	Florida	8	N.R.	District of Columbia	15
24	Illinois	8			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

* *Three-year average of data from 1998 through 2000.*

Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment: 1999*

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maryland	16	24	Tennessee	24
2	Minnesota	17	28	Texas	25
2	Nebraska	17	28	Washington	25
2	Utah	17	30	Arkansas	26
5	Colorado	18	30	Georgia	26
5	Iowa	18	30	Kentucky	26
5	South Dakota	18	30	Maine	26
8	Connecticut	19	30	Michigan	26
8	Kansas	19	30	Mississippi	26
8	Virginia	19	30	Ohio	26
8	Wisconsin	19	30	Oklahoma	26
12	Nevada	20	30	Vermont	26
12	New Jersey	20	39	Arizona	27
12	Wyoming	20	39	Hawaii	27
15	Indiana	21	41	New Mexico	28
15	Pennsylvania	21	42	California	29
17	North Dakota	22	42	Massachusetts	29
17	Rhode Island	22	44	Alabama	30
19	Delaware	23	44	New York	30
19	Idaho	23	44	Oregon	30
19	Missouri	23	47	Alaska	31
19	New Hampshire	23	47	Montana	31
19	South Carolina	23	49	Louisiana	34
24	Florida	24	49	West Virginia	34
24	Illinois	24	N.R.	District of Columbia	37
24	North Carolina	24			

N.R.–Not Ranked.

- More than 20% better than state median (19 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (20 to 24)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (25 to 29)
- More than 20% worse than state median (30 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1998 through 2000.*

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Percent of children in poverty: 1999
(data reflect poverty in 1998)

- More than 20% better than state median (13 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (14 to 16)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (17 to 19)
- More than 20% worse than state median (20 and higher)

Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	11
2	Connecticut	13
2	Maryland	13
2	Minnesota	13
2	New Jersey	13
2	Utah	13
2	Vermont	13
8	Colorado	14
8	Indiana	14
8	Iowa	14
8	Kansas	14
8	Maine	14
8	Massachusetts	14
8	Nebraska	14
8	Virginia	14
8	Washington	14
8	Wisconsin	14
18	Alaska	15
18	Delaware	15
18	Hawaii	15
18	Illinois	15
18	Nevada	15
18	Wyoming	15
24	Ohio	16
24	Rhode Island	16
26	Idaho	17
26	Michigan	17
26	Missouri	17
26	North Dakota	17
26	Oregon	17
26	Pennsylvania	17
32	South Dakota	18
33	North Carolina	19
33	Tennessee	19
35	Kentucky	21
36	Florida	22
36	Georgia	22
36	Montana	22
36	South Carolina	22
36	Texas	22
41	Alabama	23
41	Arizona	23
41	California	23
41	New York	23
41	Oklahoma	23
46	Arkansas	24
46	Mississippi	24
46	West Virginia	24
49	Louisiana	26
50	New Mexico	27
D.C.	District of Columbia	31

N.R.–Not Ranked.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1999*

Rank	State	Ratio	Rank	State	Ratio
1	Utah	17	25	Illinois	28
2	Idaho	21	25	Maine	28
2	Minnesota	21	25	Maryland	28
4	Indiana	22	25	Massachusetts	28
5	Colorado	23	25	Michigan	28
5	New Jersey	23	25	Montana	28
7	Iowa	24	25	Nevada	28
7	Nebraska	24	25	North Carolina	28
7	North Dakota	24	25	Oregon	28
7	South Dakota	24	25	South Carolina	28
7	Wyoming	24	25	Washington	28
12	New Hampshire	25	25	West Virginia	28
12	Pennsylvania	25	39	Alabama	29
14	California	26	39	Arizona	29
14	Oklahoma	26	39	Florida	29
14	Virginia	26	39	Ohio	29
14	Wisconsin	26	39	Rhode Island	29
18	Connecticut	27	39	Tennessee	29
18	Hawaii	27	45	Georgia	31
18	Kansas	27	45	New Mexico	31
18	Kentucky	27	45	New York	31
18	Missouri	27	48	Delaware	33
18	Texas	27	49	Mississippi	35
18	Vermont	27	50	Louisiana	36
25	Alaska	28	N.R.	District of Columbia	59
25	Arkansas	28			

N.R.=Not Ranked.

- More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 28)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (29 to 34)
- More than 20% worse than state median (35 and higher)

** Three-year average of data from 1998 through 2000.*

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AL

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,058,788	1,123,422	64,634	6%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	283,295	295,992	12,697	4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	415,992	445,390	29,398	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	177,008	190,207	13,199	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	182,493	191,833	9,340	5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$41,000	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	37%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	12%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	81%	78%

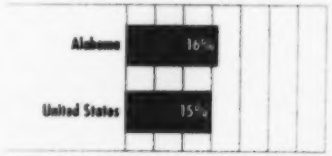
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	63%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	26%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	43%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	48%	35%

Children in Low-Income Working Families

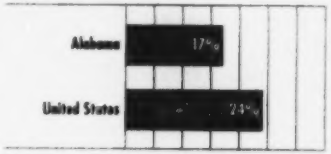
Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999	166,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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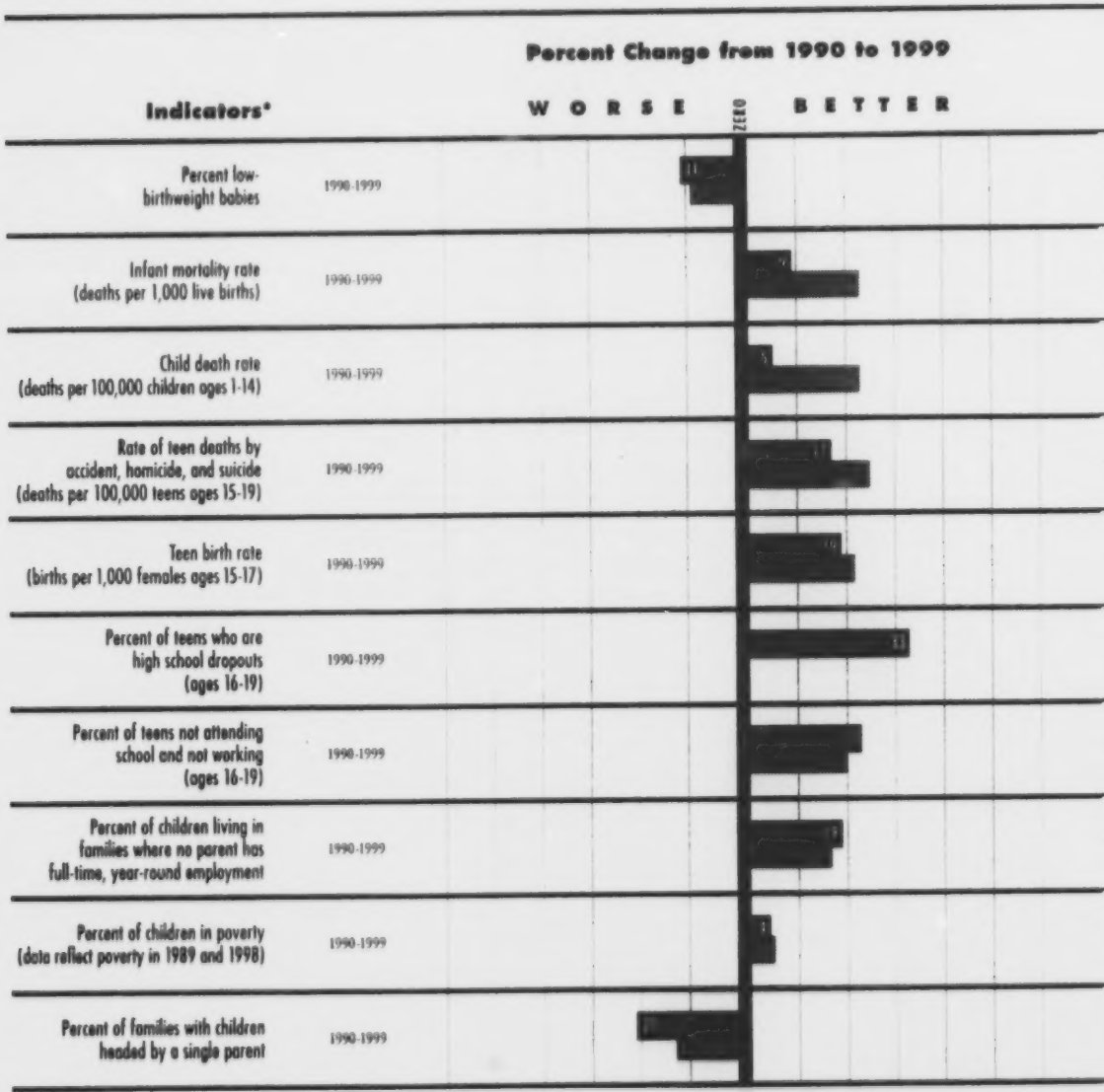
Alabama

National Composite Rank [48]



Indicators*		Trend Data			National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
			1990	1999	
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE	8.4	9.3	[47]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE	10.8	9.8	[48]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE	39	37	[49]
		NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE	101	84	[48]
		NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE	47	38	[42]
		NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	15	10	[30]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	13	10	[38]
		NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE	37	30	[44]
		NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE	24	23	[41]
		NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE	24	29	[39]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

AK

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	172,344	190,717	18,373	11%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	54,897	47,591	−7,306	−13%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	70,381	76,641	6,260	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	24,534	33,791	9,257	38%
High school age 15-17 years old	22,532	32,694	10,162	45%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$51,700	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	28%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	16%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	78%	78%

Education

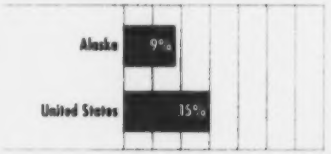
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	66%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	28%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available

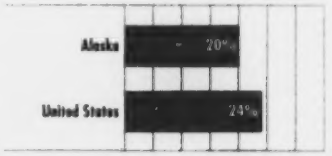
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 19,000

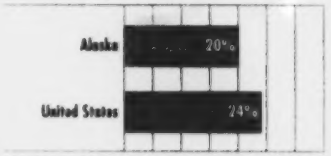
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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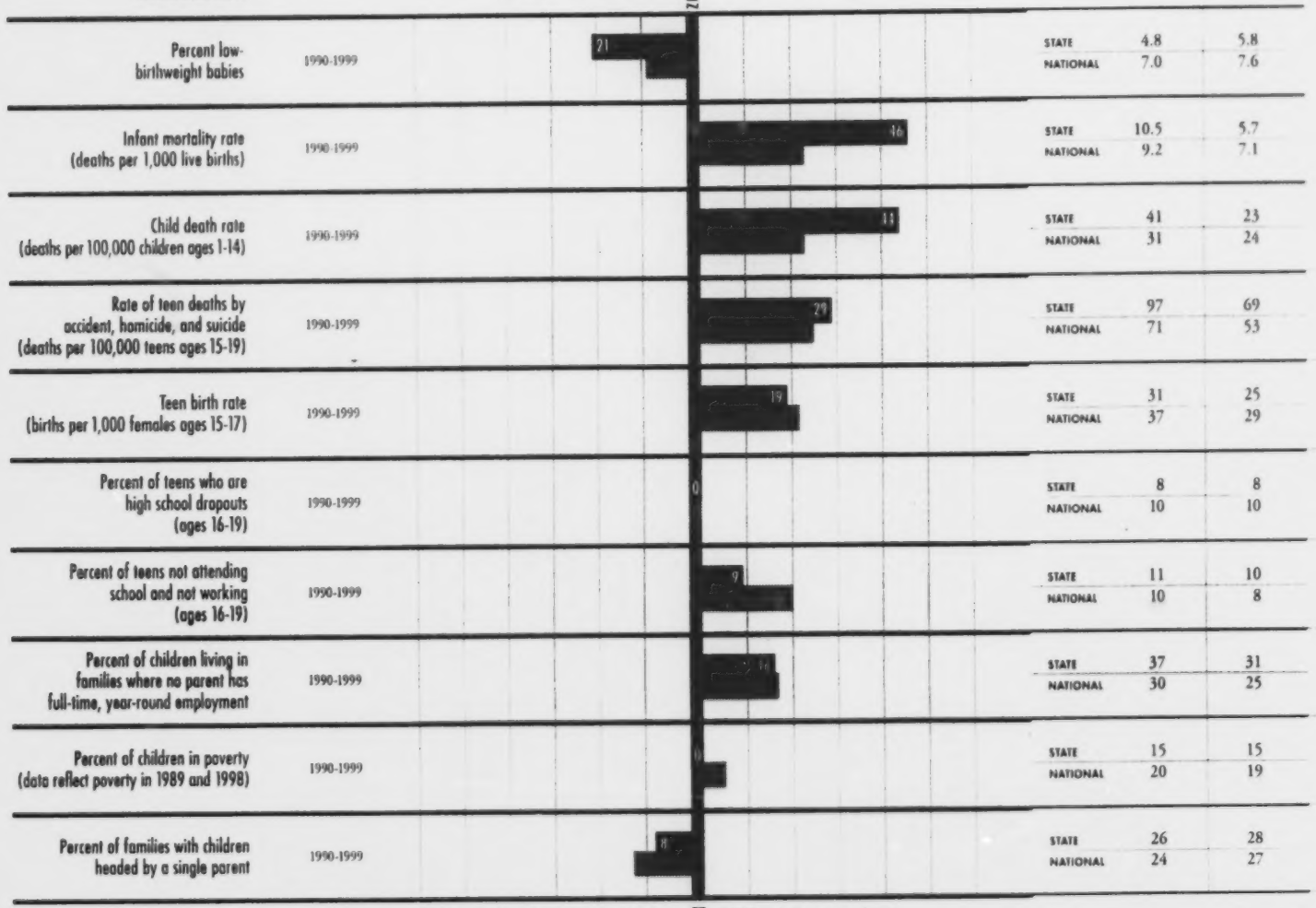
Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [27]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 4.8 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 5.8 / NATIONAL 7.6	[3]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 10.5 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 5.7 / NATIONAL 7.1	[6]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 41 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 24	[21]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 97 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 69 / NATIONAL 53	[37]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 29	[24]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	[14]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[38]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 25	[47]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 19	[18]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 27	[25]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	981,119	1,366,947	385,828	39%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	292,859	382,386	89,527	31%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	389,838	545,581	155,743	40%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	150,259	222,499	72,240	48%
High school age 15-17 years old	148,163	216,481	68,318	46%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$40,300	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	31%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	20%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	74%	78%

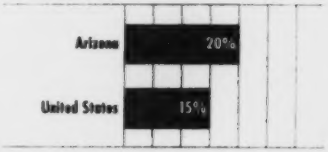
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	53%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	24%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	42%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	38%	35%

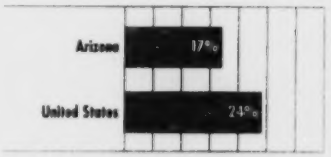
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 265,000

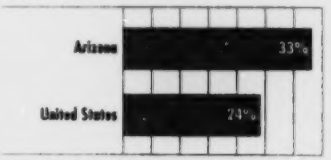
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [43]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-8	STATE	6.4	6.9	[17]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	23	STATE	8.8	6.8	[22]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	30	STATE	33	23	[21]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	19	STATE	75	61	[31]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	24	STATE	48	42	[47]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	-11	STATE	15	17	[50]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	28	STATE	13	12	[48]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	17	STATE	30	27	[39]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	0	STATE	23	23	[41]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-21	STATE	24	29	[39]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

AR

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	621,131	680,369	59,238	10%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	164,667	181,585	16,918	10%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	247,009	264,799	17,790	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	104,139	115,360	11,221	11%
High school age 15-17 years old	105,316	118,625	13,309	13%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$35,400	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	40%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	14%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	74%	78%

Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	59%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	29%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	44%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	48%	35%

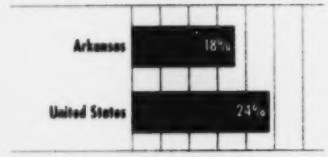
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999	121,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999

Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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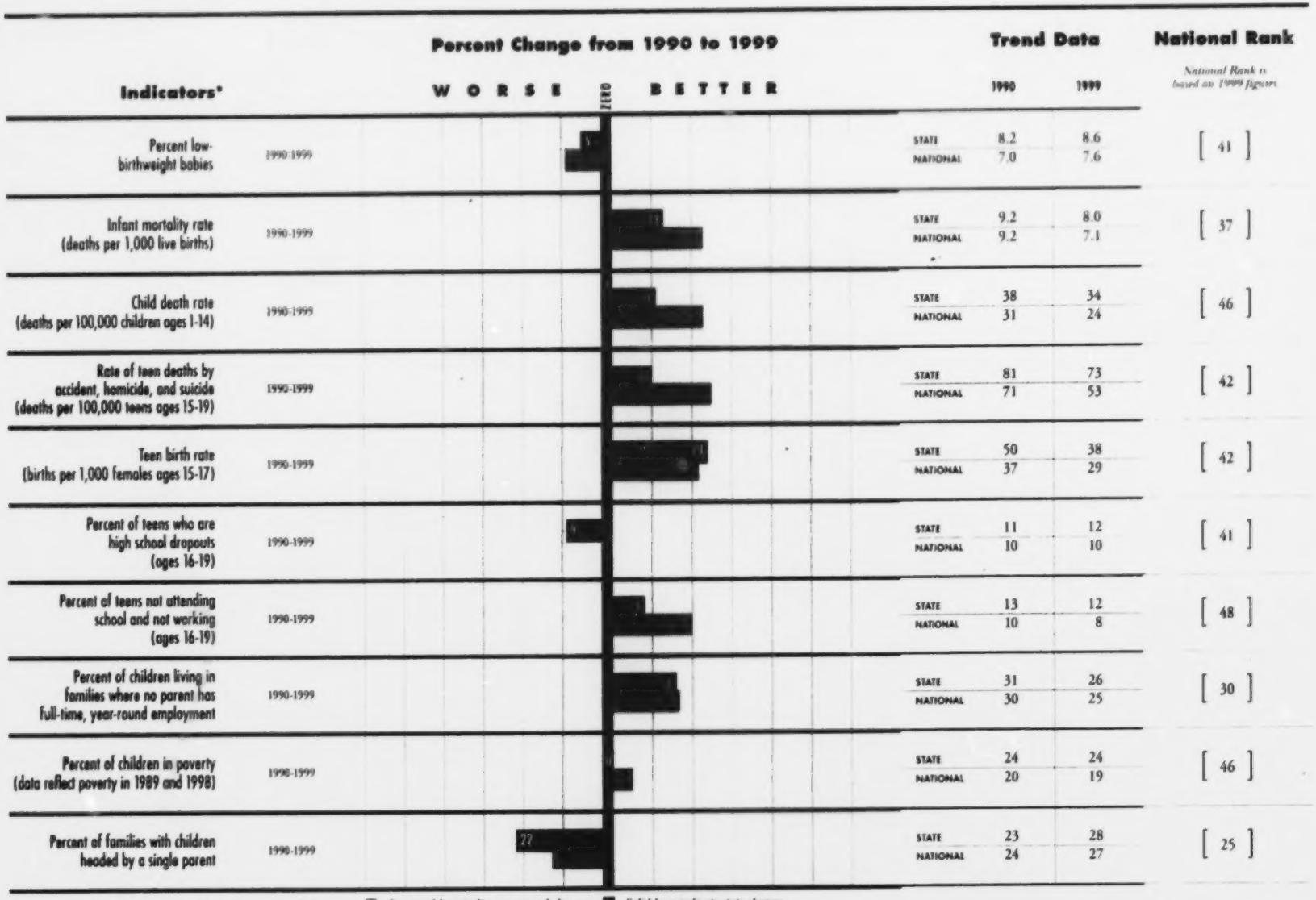
Arkansas

National Composite Rank [47]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE	8.2	8.6	[41]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE	9.2	8.0	[37]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE	38	34	[46]
		NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE	81	73	[42]
		NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE	50	38	[42]
		NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	11	12	[41]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	13	12	[48]
		NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE	31	26	[30]
		NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE	24	24	[46]
		NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE	23	28	[25]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

CA

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	7,750,725	9,249,829	1,499,104	19%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	2,397,715	2,486,981	89,266	4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	3,051,435	3,796,203	744,768	24%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	1,149,890	1,500,499	350,609	30%
High school age 15-17 years old	1,151,685	1,466,146	314,461	27%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$47,000	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	26%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	18%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	77%	78%

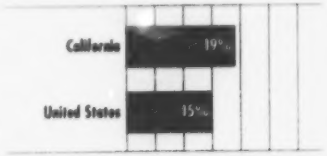
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	62%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	20%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	48%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	48%	35%

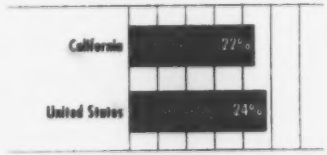
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 1,699,000

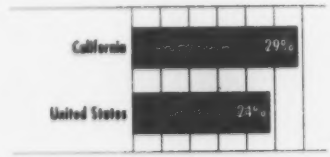
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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California

CA

National Composite Rank [22]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	5.8	6.1	[7]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	7.9	5.4	[5]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	30	20	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	72	41	[9]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	45	31	[35]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	13	9	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	11	9	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	35	29	[42]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	21	23	[41]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	25	26	[14]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

CO

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	861,266	1,100,795	239,529	28%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	252,893	297,505	44,612	18%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	348,685	433,902	85,217	24%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	131,801	186,023	54,222	41%
High school age 15-17 years old	127,887	183,365	55,478	43%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$57,900	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	34%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	14%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	76%	78%

Education

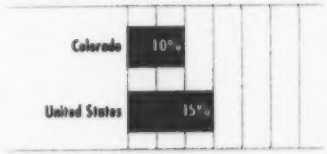
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	61%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	21%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available.

Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 104,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

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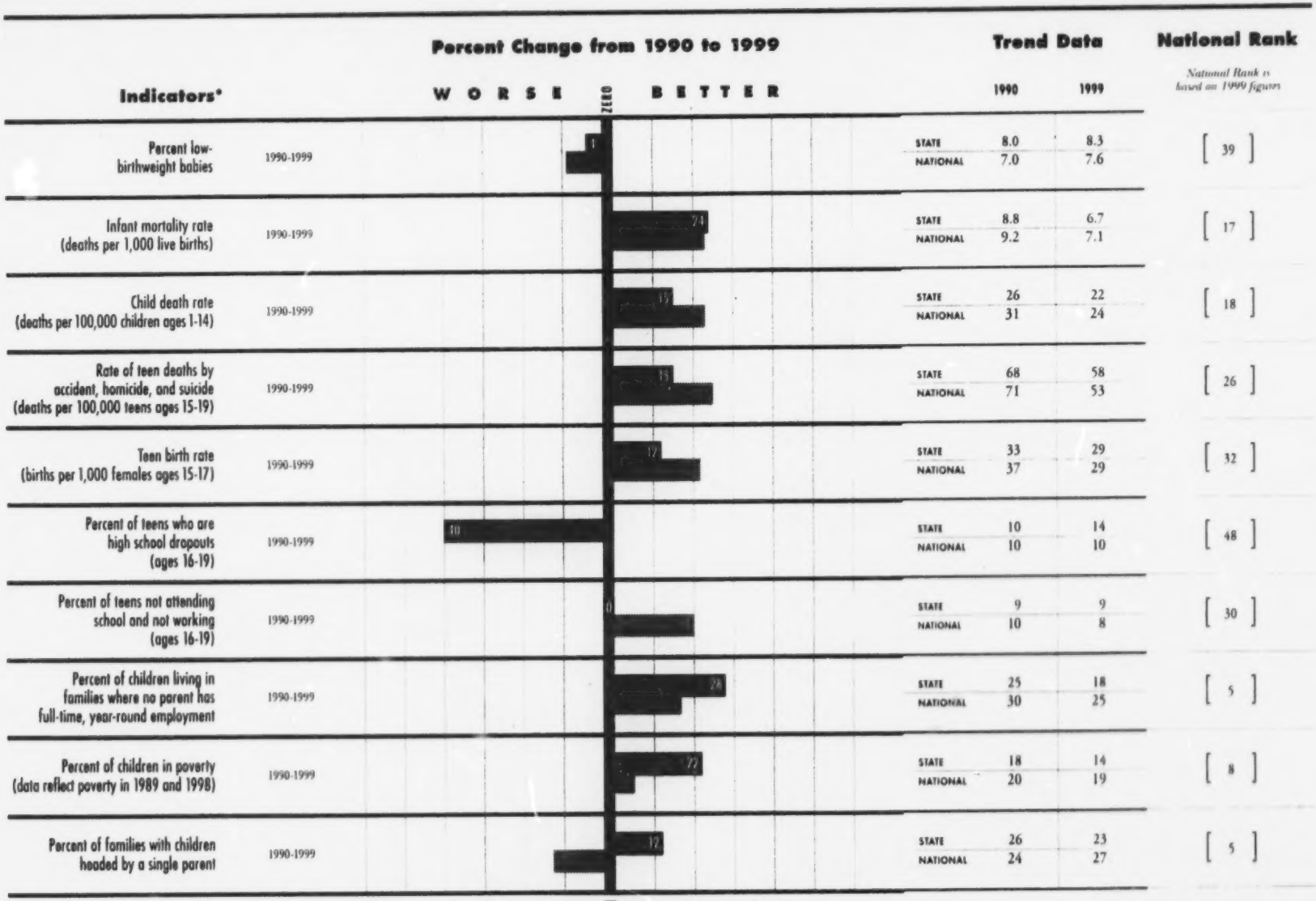
Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [24]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.3 / NATIONAL 7.6	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 8.8 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.7 / NATIONAL 7.1	[17]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 24	[18]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 68 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 58 / NATIONAL 53	[26]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 29	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 10	[48]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 8	[30]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 25	[5]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 18 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 19	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 27	[5]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	749,581	841,688	92,107	12%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	228,356	223,344	-5,012	-2%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	289,348	344,344	54,996	19%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	114,029	141,387	27,358	24%
High school age 15-17 years old	117,848	132,613	14,765	13%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$62,000	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	36%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	7%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	85%	78%

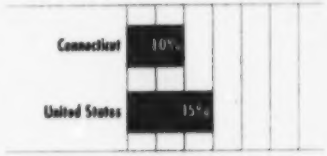
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	72%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	25%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	23%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	28%	35%

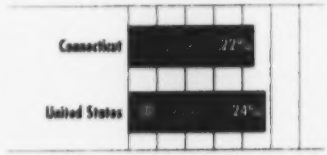
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 87,000

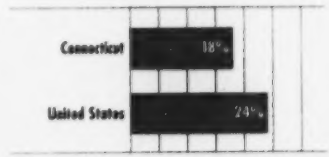
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [8]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	6.6	7.6	[23]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	7.9	6.1	[12]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	22	16	[3]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	51	34	[5]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	26	19	[10]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	8	8	[14]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	7	6	[8]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	22	19	[8]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	11	13	[2]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	22	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	163,341	194,587	31,246	19%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	48,824	51,531	2,707	6%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	65,032	78,472	13,440	21%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	24,972	32,615	7,643	31%
High school age 15-17 years old	24,513	31,969	7,456	30%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$50,300	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	41%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	11%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	76%	78%

Education

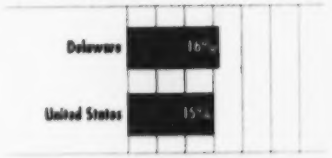
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	61%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	34%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available.

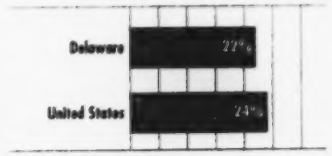
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 30,000

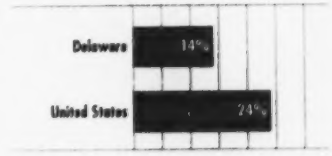
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [33]

Indicators*	Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE	7.6	8.6	[41]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE	10.1	7.4	[31]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE	37	23	[21]
		NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE	60	43	[10]
		NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE	38	34	[38]
		NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	10	10	[30]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	8	8	[24]
		NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE	26	23	[19]
		NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE	14	15	[18]
		NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE	26	33	[48]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	117,092	114,992	-2,100	-2%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	37,351	32,536	-4,815	-13%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	44,403	48,484	4,081	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	16,912	16,919	7	less than 0.5%
High school age 15-17 years old	18,426	17,053	-1,373	-7%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$33,300	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	18%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	12%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	15%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	73%	78%

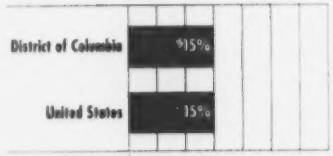
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	28%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	76%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	77%	35%

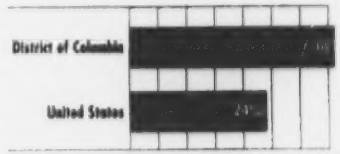
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 14,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

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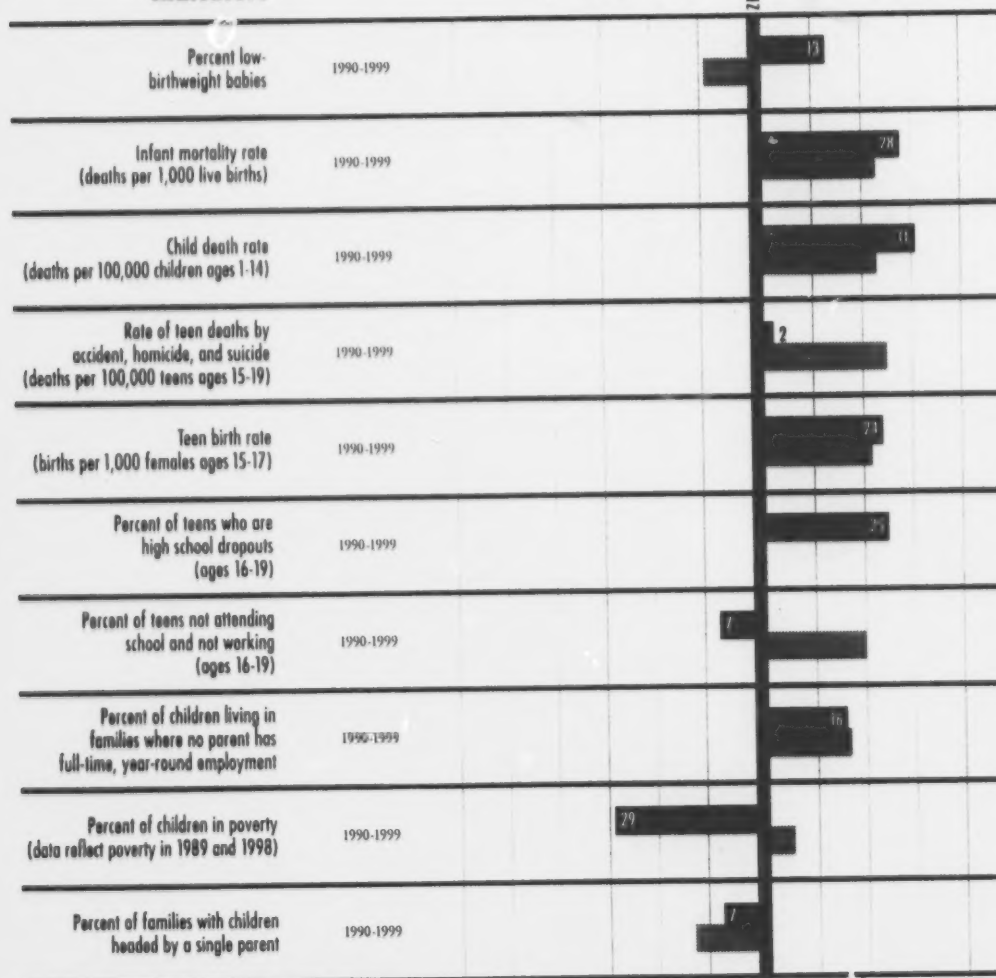
District of Columbia

National Composite Rank [N.R.]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 15.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 13.1 / NATIONAL 7.6	[N.R.]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 20.7 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 15.0 / NATIONAL 7.1	[N.R.]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 51 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 24	[N.R.]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 206 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 201 / NATIONAL 53	[N.R.]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 88 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 67 / NATIONAL 29	[N.R.]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	[N.R.]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 8	[N.R.]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 44 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 25	[N.R.]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 19	[N.R.]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 55 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 59 / NATIONAL 27	[N.R.]

The District of Columbia was not ranked this year

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

N.R. = Not Ranked.

FL

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	2,866,237	3,646,340	780,103	27%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	849,596	945,823	96,227	11%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	1,122,683	1,465,088	342,405	30%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	439,790	623,654	183,864	42%
High school age 15-17 years old	454,168	611,775	157,607	35%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$43,100	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	31%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	17%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	75%	78%

Education

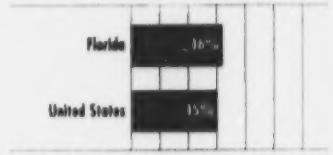
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	65%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	29%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available.

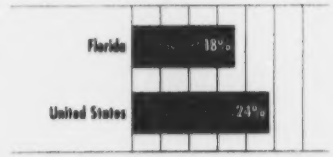
Children In Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 530,000

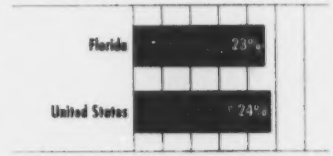
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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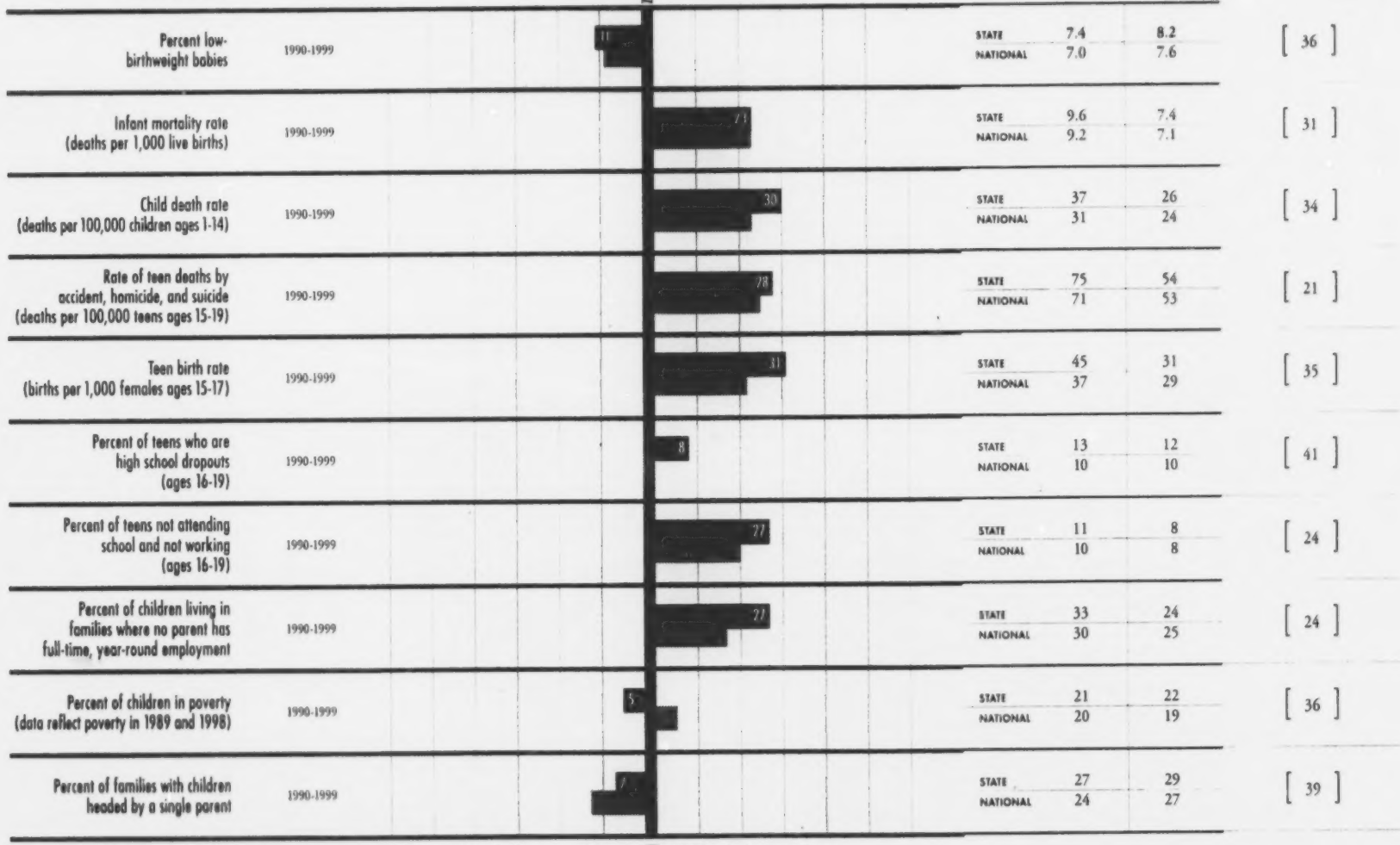
Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [36]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.2 / NATIONAL 7.6	[36]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 9.6 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.1	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	[34]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 54 / NATIONAL 53	[21]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 45 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 29	[35]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 8	[24]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 25	[24]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 22 / NATIONAL 19	[36]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 27	[39]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

GA

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,727,303	2,169,234	441,931	26%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	495,535	595,150	99,615	20%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	678,609	866,540	187,931	28%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	271,957	356,803	84,846	31%
High school age 15-17 years old	281,202	350,741	69,539	25%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$43,900	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	29%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	13%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	82%	78%

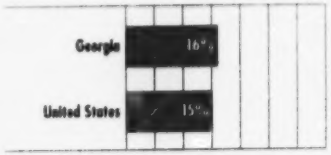
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	73%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	25%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	42%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	45%	35%

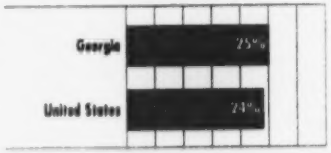
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 312,000

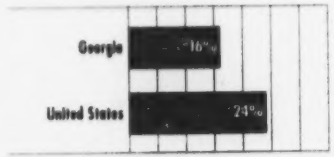
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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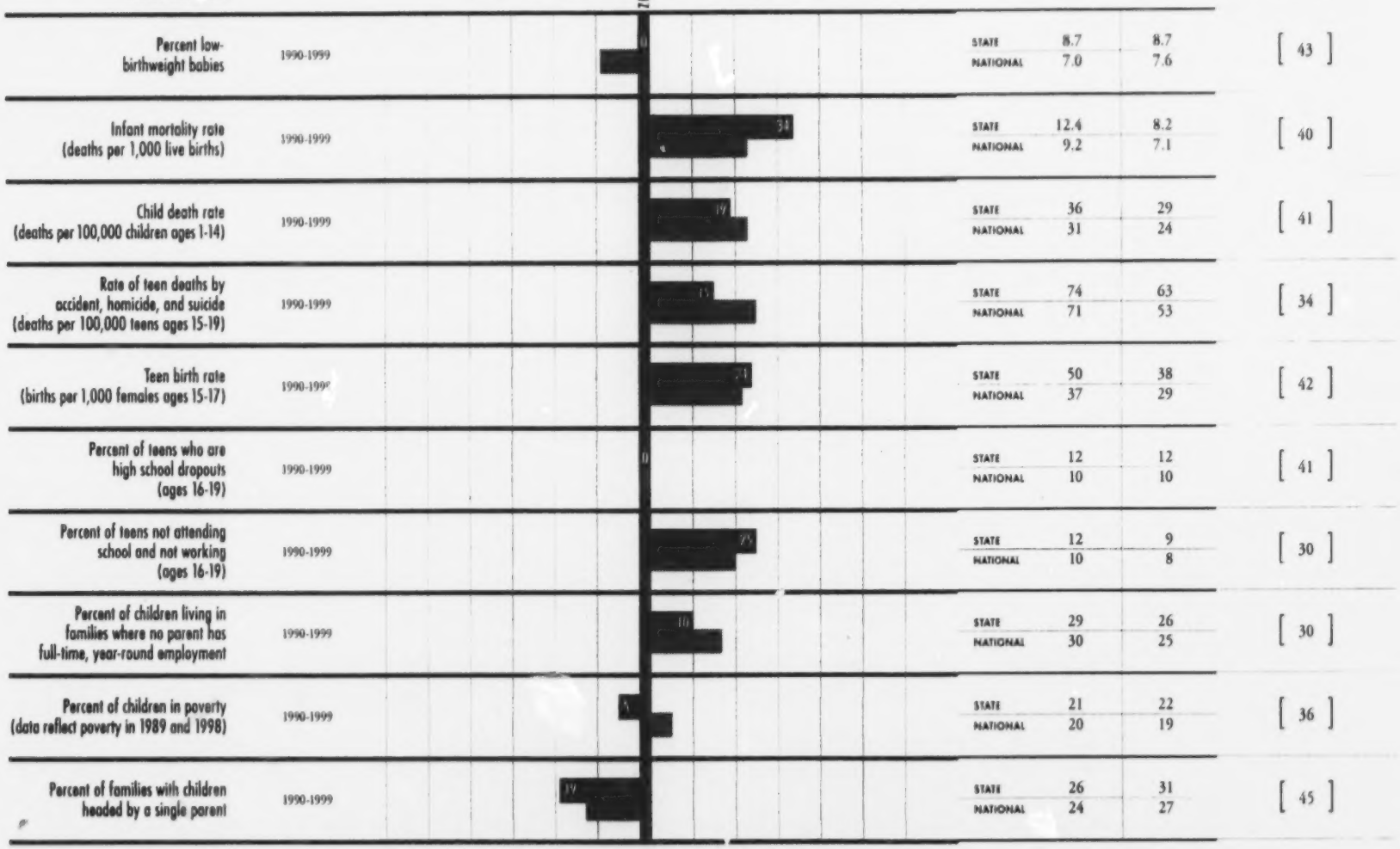
Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [44]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE	8.7	8.7	[43]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE	12.4	8.2	[40]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE	36	29	[41]
		NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE	74	63	[34]
		NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE	50	38	[42]
		NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	12	12	[41]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	12	9	[30]
		NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE	29	26	[30]
		NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE	21	22	[36]
		NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE	26	31	[45]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	280,126	295,767	15,641	6%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	83,223	78,163	-5,060	-6%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	111,548	118,958	7,410	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	43,255	49,128	5,873	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	42,100	49,518	7,418	18%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$48,800	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	29%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	10%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	76%	78%

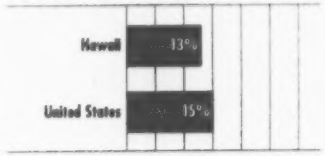
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	71%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	22%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	45%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	48%	35%

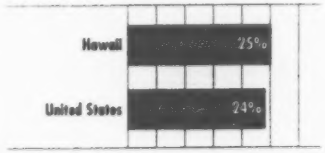
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 38,000

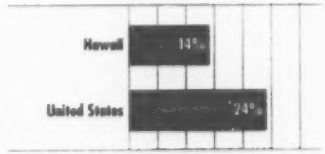
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Hawaii

HI

National Composite Rank [15]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-7	STATE	7.1	7.6	[23]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	-4	STATE	6.7	7.0	[27]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	50	STATE	26	13	[1]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	55	STATE	51	23	[1]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	19	STATE	32	26	[29]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	14	STATE	7	6	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	0	STATE	10	10	[38]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	-8	STATE	25	27	[39]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	0	STATE	15	15	[18]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-29	STATE	21	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	308,405	369,030	60,625	20%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	80,193	97,643	17,450	22%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	127,746	142,672	14,926	12%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	52,483	62,692	10,209	19%
High school age 15-17 years old	47,983	66,023	18,040	38%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$44,600	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	45%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	18%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	75%	78%

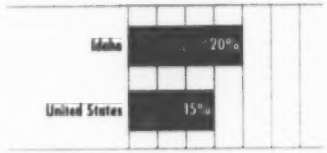
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	57%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	30%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	29%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	29%	35%

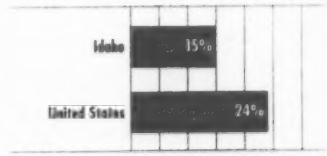
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 72,000

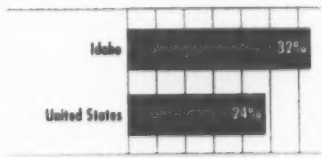
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [28]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	9	STATE	5.7	6.2	[9]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	23	STATE	8.7	6.7	[17]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	9	STATE	35	32	[45]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	11	STATE	85	73	[42]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	4	STATE	26	25	[24]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	0	STATE	11	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	10	STATE	10	9	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	8	STATE	25	23	[19]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	11	STATE	19	17	[26]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	11	STATE	19	21	[2]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,946,366	3,245,451	299,085	10%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	848,141	876,549	28,408	3%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	1,168,626	1,301,581	132,955	11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	464,461	533,374	68,913	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	465,138	533,947	68,809	15%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$54,200	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	31%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	13%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	77%	78%

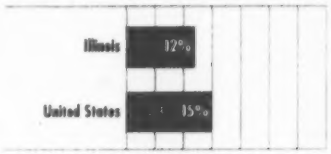
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	68%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	24%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	34%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	32%	35%

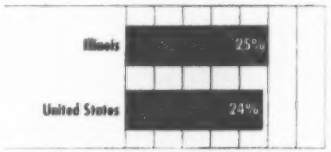
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 405,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

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Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [30]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-5	STATE	7.6	8.0	[33]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	21	STATE	10.7	8.5	[43]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	24	STATE	29	22	[18]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	22	STATE	73	57	[25]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	28	STATE	40	29	[32]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	9	STATE	11	10	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	27	STATE	11	8	[24]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	20	STATE	30	24	[24]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	17	STATE	18	15	[18]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-8	STATE	26	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,455,964	1,574,396	118,432	8%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	398,656	423,215	24,559	6%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	578,620	623,806	45,186	8%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	238,356	262,883	24,527	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	240,332	264,492	24,160	10%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$49,700	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	52%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	13%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	78%	78%

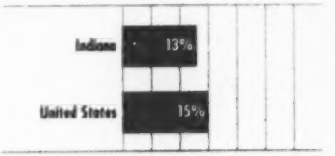
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	62%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	33%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	22%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	24%	35%

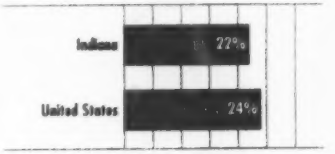
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 180,000

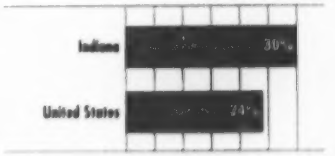
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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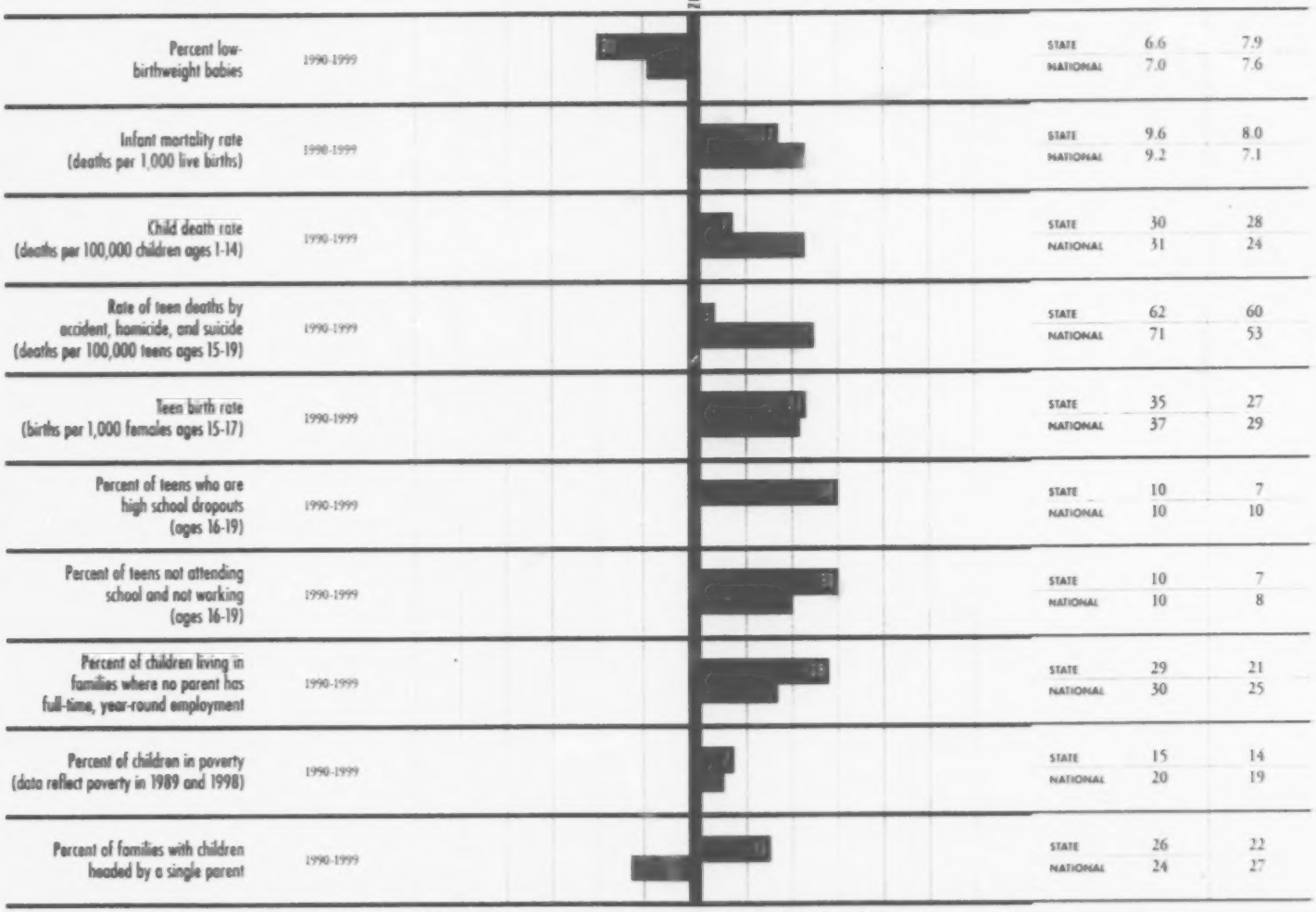
Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [19]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE	6.6	7.9	[30]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE	9.6	8.0	[37]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE	30	28	[39]
		NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE	62	60	[29]
		NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE	35	27	[30]
		NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	10	7	[10]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	10	7	[12]
		NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE	29	21	[15]
		NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE	15	14	[8]
		NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE	26	22	[4]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	718,880	733,638	14,758	2%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	193,203	188,413	-4,790	-2%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	294,792	286,995	-7,797	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	118,763	126,155	7,392	6%
High school age 15-17 years old	112,122	132,075	19,953	18%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$48,500	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	40%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	7%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	84%	78%

Education

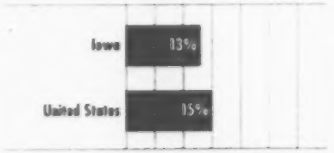
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	67%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	35%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	22%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A. = Not Available.

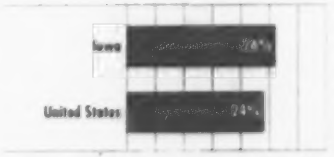
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 [91,000]

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

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Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [4]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-15	STATE	5.4	6.2	[9]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	38	STATE	8.1	5.7	[6]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	19	STATE	26	21	[14]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	30	STATE	58	50	[19]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	10	STATE	20	18	[7]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	0	STATE	6	6	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	43	STATE	7	4	[1]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	-13	STATE	16	18	[5]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	7	STATE	15	14	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-20	STATE	20	24	[7]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	661,614	712,993	51,379	8%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	188,390	188,708	318	less than 0.5%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	271,669	277,283	5,614	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	103,785	122,309	18,524	18%
High school age 15-17 years old	97,770	124,693	26,923	28%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$47,800	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	53%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	11%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	77%	78%

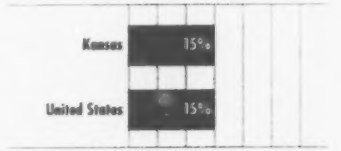
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	63%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	31%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	25%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	23%	35%

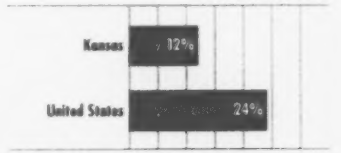
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 98,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

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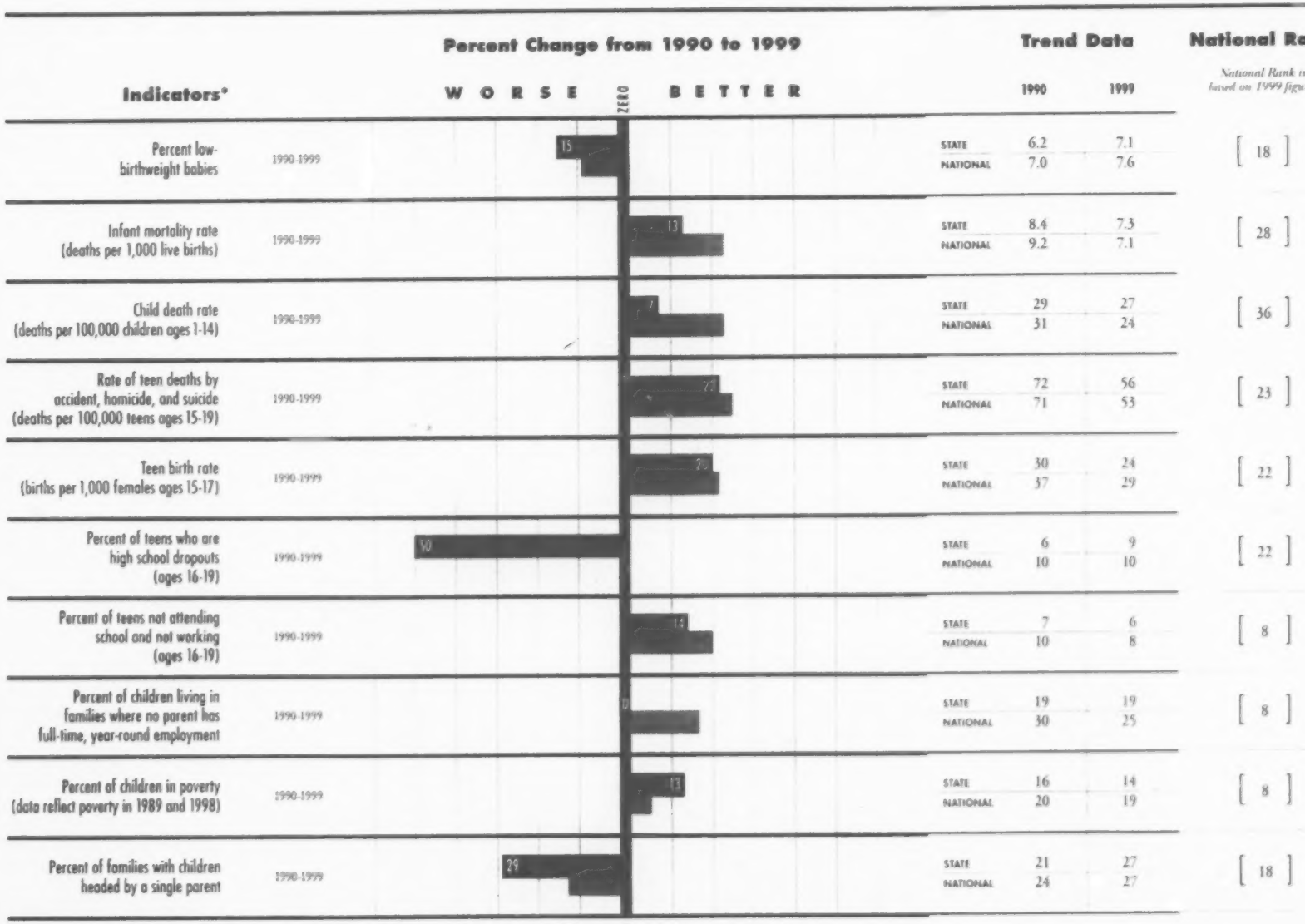
Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [18]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

KY

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	954,094	994,818	40,724	4%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	250,871	265,901	15,030	6%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	378,079	392,620	14,541	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	162,665	166,119	3,454	2%
High school age 15-17 years old	162,479	170,178	7,699	5%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$41,700	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	42%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	12%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	81%	78%

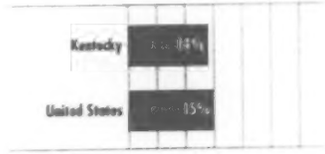
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	71%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	25%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	40%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	37%	35%

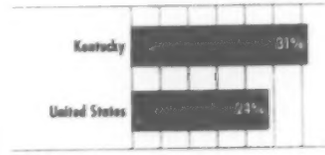
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 126,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

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Kentucky

KY

National Composite Rank [37]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	7.1 7.0	8.2 7.6	[36]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	8.5 9.2	7.6 7.1	[34]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	29 31	24 24	[28]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	75 71	60 53	[29]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	41 37	30 29	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	12 10	11 10	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	14 10	10 8	[38]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	35 30	26 25	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	25 20	21 19	[35]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE NATIONAL	23 24	27 27	[18]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

LA

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,227,269	1,219,799	-7,470	-1%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	334,650	317,392	-17,258	-5%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	501,423	475,711	-25,712	-5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	199,397	208,981	9,584	5%
High school age 15-17 years old	191,799	217,715	25,916	14%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$34,600	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	12%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	30%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	20%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	76%	78%

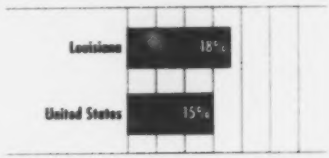
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	73%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	24%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	43%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	52%	35%

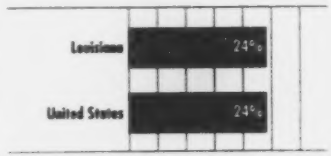
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999	181,000

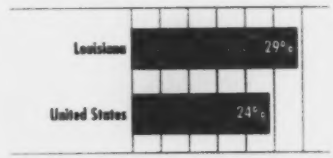
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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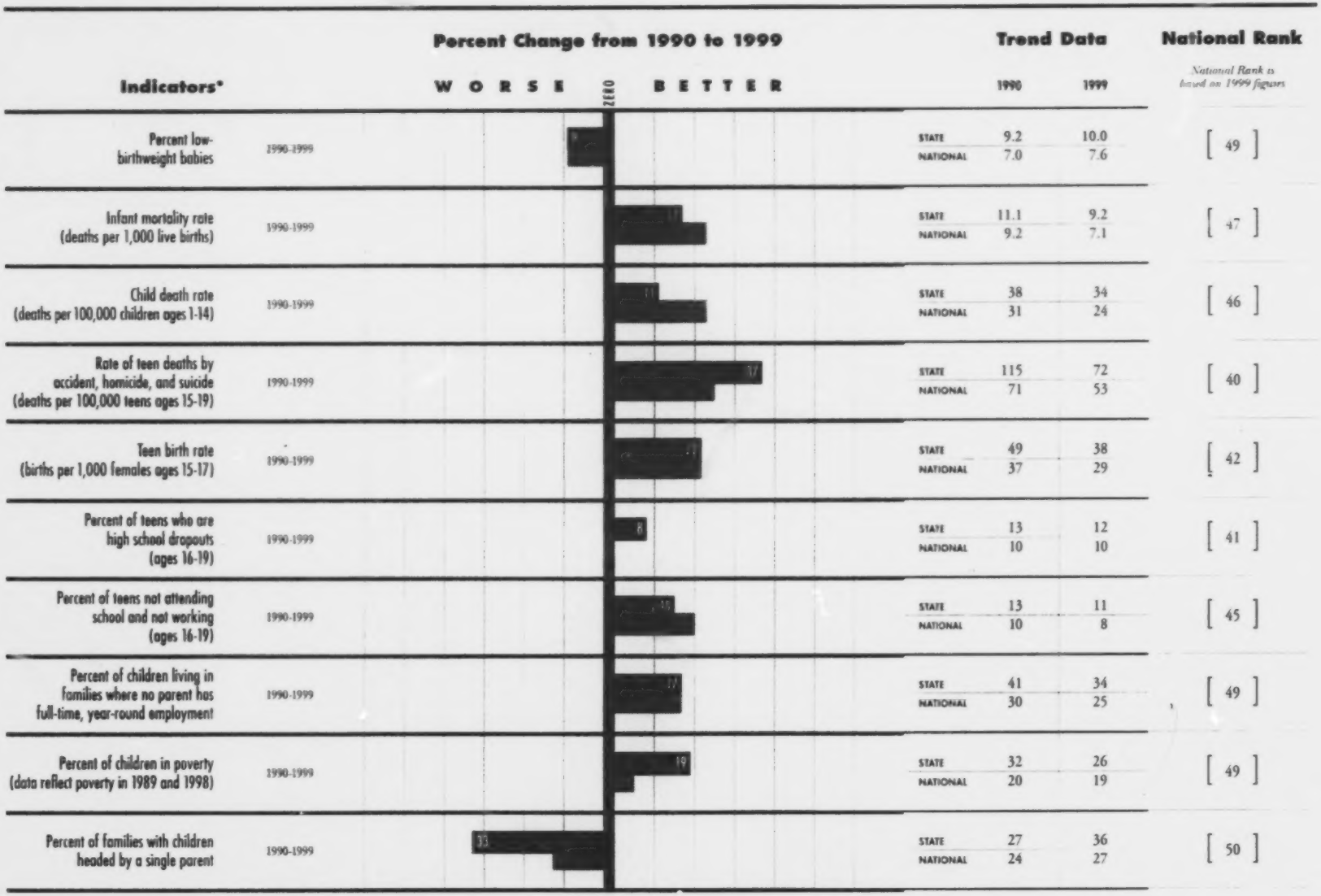
Louisiana

LA

National Composite Rank [49]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

ME

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	309,002	301,238	-7,764	-3%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	85,722	70,726	-14,996	-17%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	123,447	119,672	-3,775	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	49,638	55,602	5,964	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	50,195	55,238	5,043	10%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$44,700	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	61%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	8%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	84%	78%

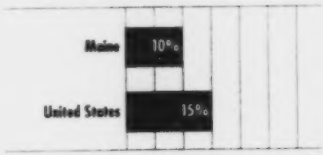
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	65%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	40%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	26%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	24%	35%

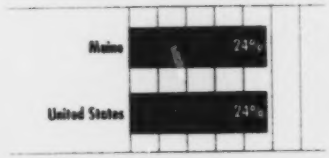
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 29,000

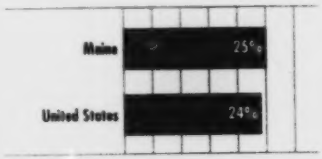
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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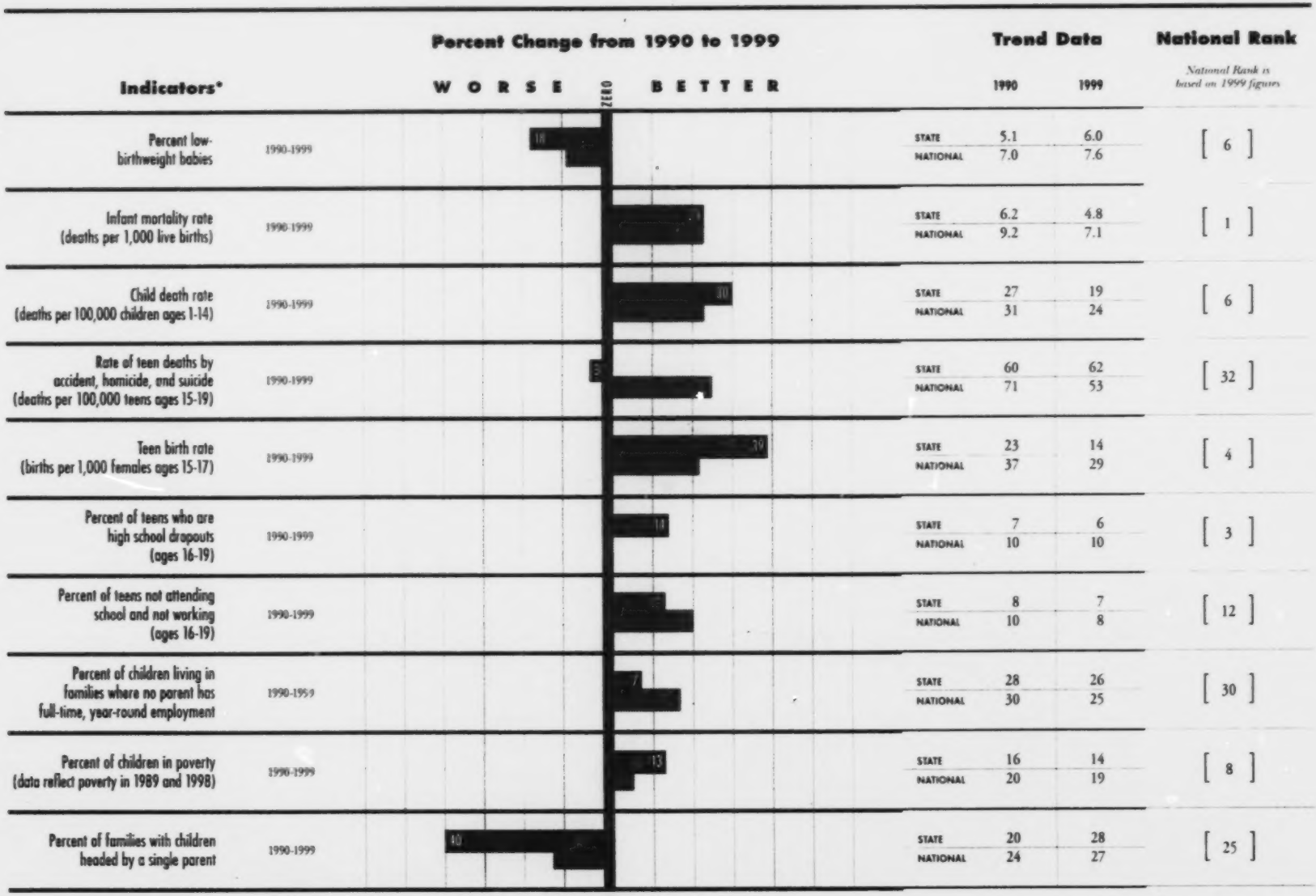
Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [12]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 5.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 6.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[6]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 6.2 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 4.8 / NATIONAL 7.1	[1]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 27 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 24	[6]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 60 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 62 / NATIONAL 53	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 23 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 29	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 6 / NATIONAL 10	[3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 8 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 7 / NATIONAL 8	[12]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 25	[30]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 14 / NATIONAL 19	[8]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 27	[25]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,162,241	1,356,172	193,931	17%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	357,818	353,393	−4,425	−1%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	456,701	553,799	97,098	21%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	172,336	229,654	56,818	33%
High school age 15-17 years old	174,886	219,326	44,440	25%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$65,400	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	2%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	47%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	11%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	80%	78%

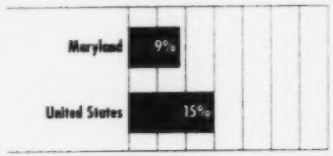
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	81%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	39%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	39%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	35%	35%

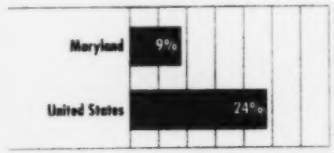
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 98,000

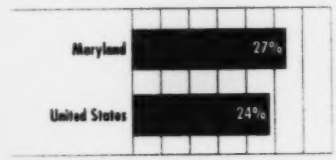
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [21]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-15	STATE	7.8	9.0	[45]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	17	STATE	9.5	8.4	[42]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	22	STATE	27	21	[14]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	17	STATE	77	63	[34]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	24	STATE	33	25	[24]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	20	STATE	10	8	[14]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	30	STATE	10	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	38	STATE	26	16	[1]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	7	STATE	14	13	[2]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-0	STATE	28	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

MA

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,353,075	1,500,064	146,989	11%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	412,473	397,268	-15,205	-4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	522,846	608,348	85,502	16%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	203,282	253,760	50,478	25%
High school age 15-17 years old	214,474	240,688	26,214	12%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$54,800	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	36%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	8%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	86%	78%

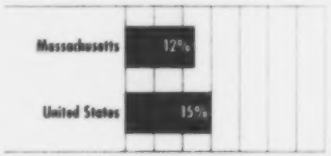
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	75%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	24%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	21%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	24%	35%

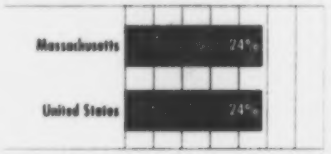
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999	172,000

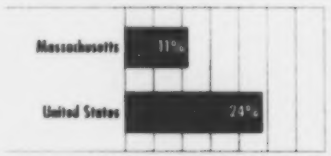
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [6]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	20	STATE	5.9	7.1	[18]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	26	STATE	7.0	5.2	[4]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	30	STATE	20	14	[2]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	37	STATE	48	28	[3]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	33	STATE	24	16	[5]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	33	STATE	9	6	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	38	STATE	8	5	[4]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	9	STATE	32	29	[42]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	1	STATE	14	14	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	8	STATE	26	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	2,458,765	2,595,767	137,002	6%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	702,554	672,005	-30,549	-4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	969,812	1,051,300	81,488	8%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	388,805	440,893	52,088	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	397,594	431,569	33,975	9%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$55,500	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	34%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	9%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	76%	78%

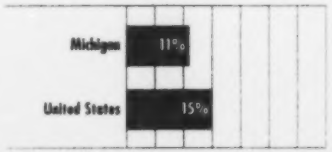
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	27%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	28%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	30%	35%

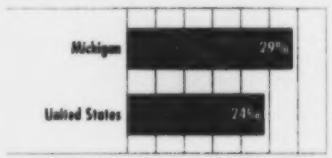
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 295,000

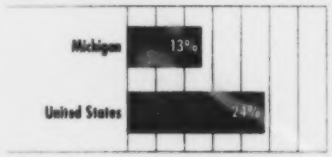
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [29]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	7.6	8.0	[33]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	10.7	8.1	[39]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	30	23	[21]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	72	45	[14]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	36	22	[16]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	9	9	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	10	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	35	26	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	19	17	[26]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	26	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

MN

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,166,783	1,286,894	120,111	10%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	336,800	329,594	-7,206	-2%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	479,733	506,049	26,316	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	179,404	224,840	45,436	25%
High school age 15-17 years old	170,846	226,411	55,565	33%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$62,300	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	42%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	9%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	87%	78%

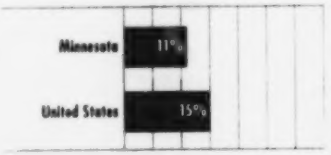
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	29%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	22%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	20%	35%

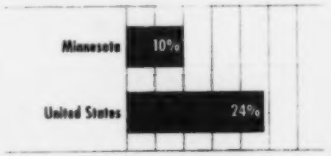
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 142,000

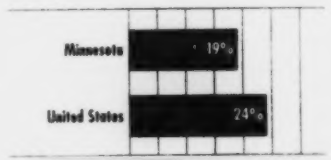
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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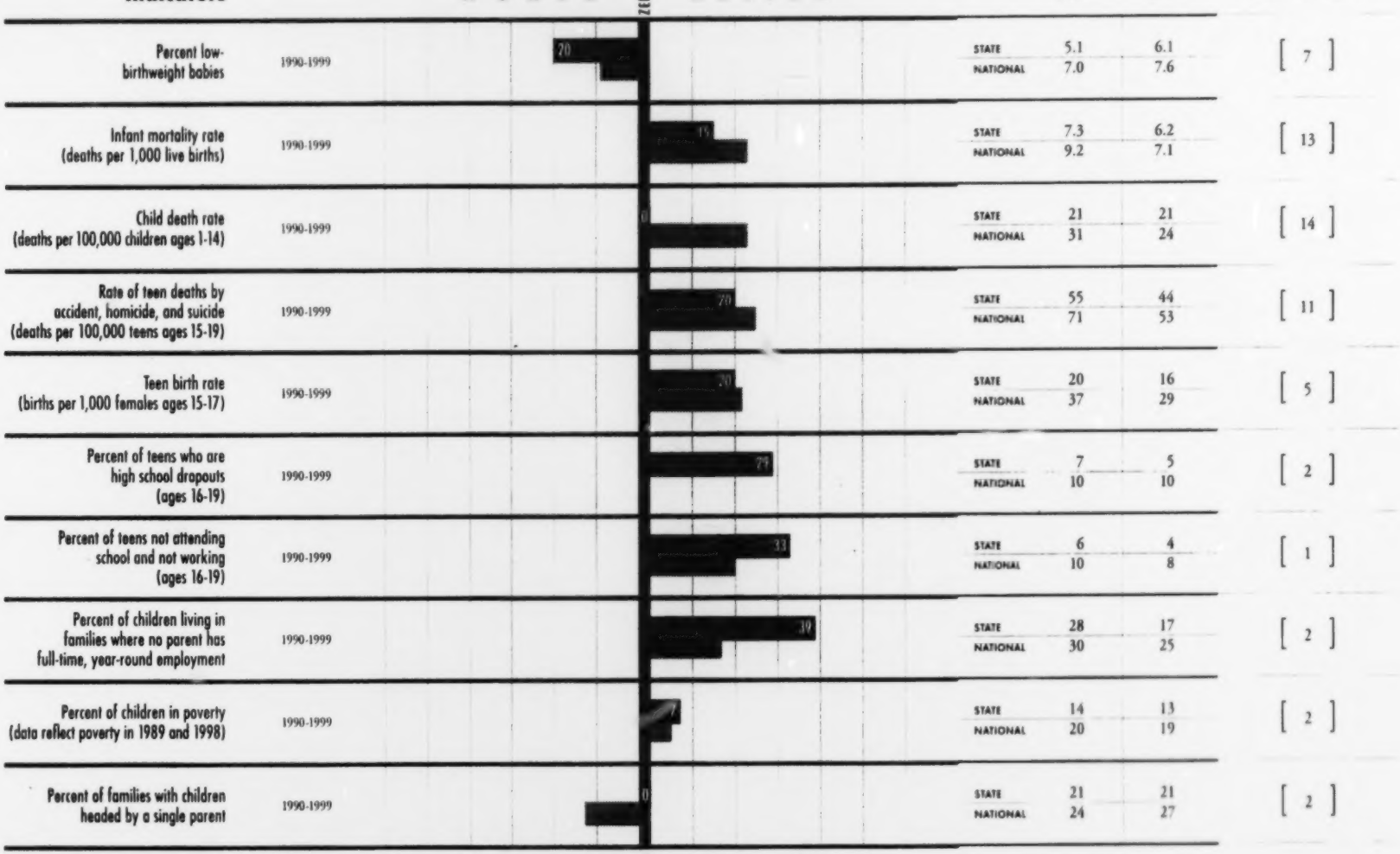
Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [1]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1990	1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE	5.1	6.1	[7]
		NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE	7.3	6.2	[13]
		NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE	21	21	[14]
		NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE	55	44	[11]
		NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE	20	16	[5]
		NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	7	5	[2]
		NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE	6	4	[1]
		NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE	28	17	[2]
		NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE	14	13	[2]
		NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE	21	21	[2]
		NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

MS

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	746,761	775,187	28,426	4%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	195,365	204,364	8,999	5%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	299,503	306,044	6,541	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	125,720	129,618	3,898	3%
High school age 15-17 years old	126,173	135,161	8,988	7%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$36,800	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	32%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	15%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	83%	78%

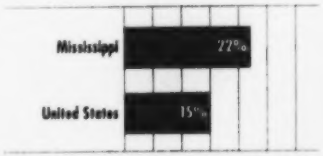
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	86%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	35%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	55%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	59%	35%

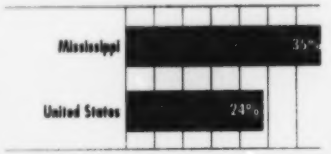
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 156,000

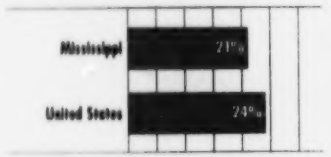
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [50]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	9.6	10.3	[50]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	12.1	10.1	[49]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	45	40	[50]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	100	83	[47]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	57	45	[50]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	10	12	[41]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	13	12	[48]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	39	26	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	34	24	[46]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	28	35	[49]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

MO

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,314,826	1,427,692	112,866	9%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	369,244	369,898	654	less than 0.5%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	529,973	564,968	34,995	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	209,358	246,010	36,652	18%
High school age 15-17 years old	206,251	246,816	40,565	20%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$49,700	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	36%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	8%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	79%	78%

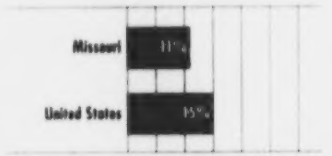
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	66%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	34%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	28%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	33%	35%

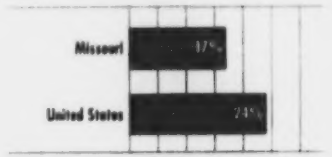
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 146,000

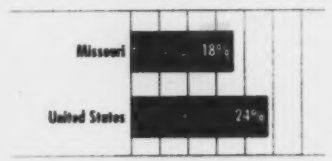
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [26]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	7.1	7.7	[26]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	9.4	7.8	[36]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	33	23	[21]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	81	75	[44]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	39	27	[30]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	10	7	[10]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	11	6	[8]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	28	23	[19]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	19	17	[26]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	23	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

MT

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	222,104	230,062	7,958	4%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	59,257	54,869	-4,388	-7%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	91,507	89,034	-2,473	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	36,769	42,227	5,458	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	34,571	43,932	9,361	27%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$37,200	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	10%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	49%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	19%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	78%	78%

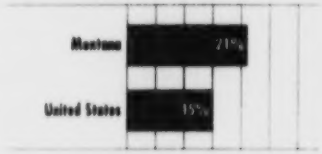
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	68%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	33%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	27%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	20%	35%

Children in Low-Income Working Families

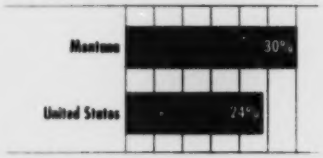
Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 47,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Montana

MT

National Composite Rank [34]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	6.2	6.8	[15]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	9.0	6.7	[17]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	28	28	[39]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	97	81	[46]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	24	18	[7]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	7	8	[14]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	8	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	29	31	[47]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	22	22	[36]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	22	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	429,012	450,242	21,230	5%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	119,606	117,048	-2,558	-2%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	175,594	174,765	-829	less than -0.5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	68,190	77,614	9,424	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	65,622	80,815	15,193	23%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$47,500	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	40%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	8%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	80%	78%

Education

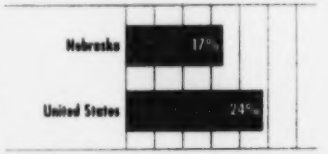
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	65%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	36%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	33%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	26%	35%

Children in Low-Income Working Families

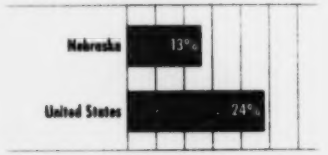
Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 54,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999

Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [10]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-26	STATE	5.3	6.7	[13]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	18	STATE	8.3	6.8	[22]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	28	STATE	32	23	[21]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	17	STATE	75	62	[32]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	17	STATE	23	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	-12	STATE	6	7	[10]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	20	STATE	5	4	[1]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	-21	STATE	14	17	[2]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	13	STATE	16	14	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-31	STATE	17	24	[7]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	296,948	511,799	214,851	72%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	92,217	145,817	53,600	58%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	117,685	207,444	89,759	76%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	43,885	81,071	37,186	85%
High school age 15-17 years old	43,161	77,467	34,306	79%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$47,100	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	32%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	20%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	75%	78%

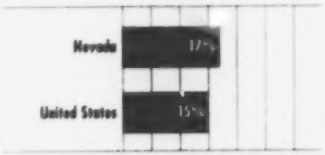
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	52%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	27%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	39%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	42%	35%

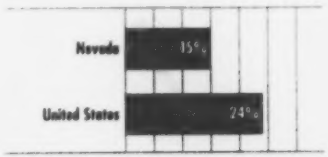
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 90,000

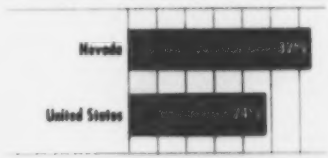
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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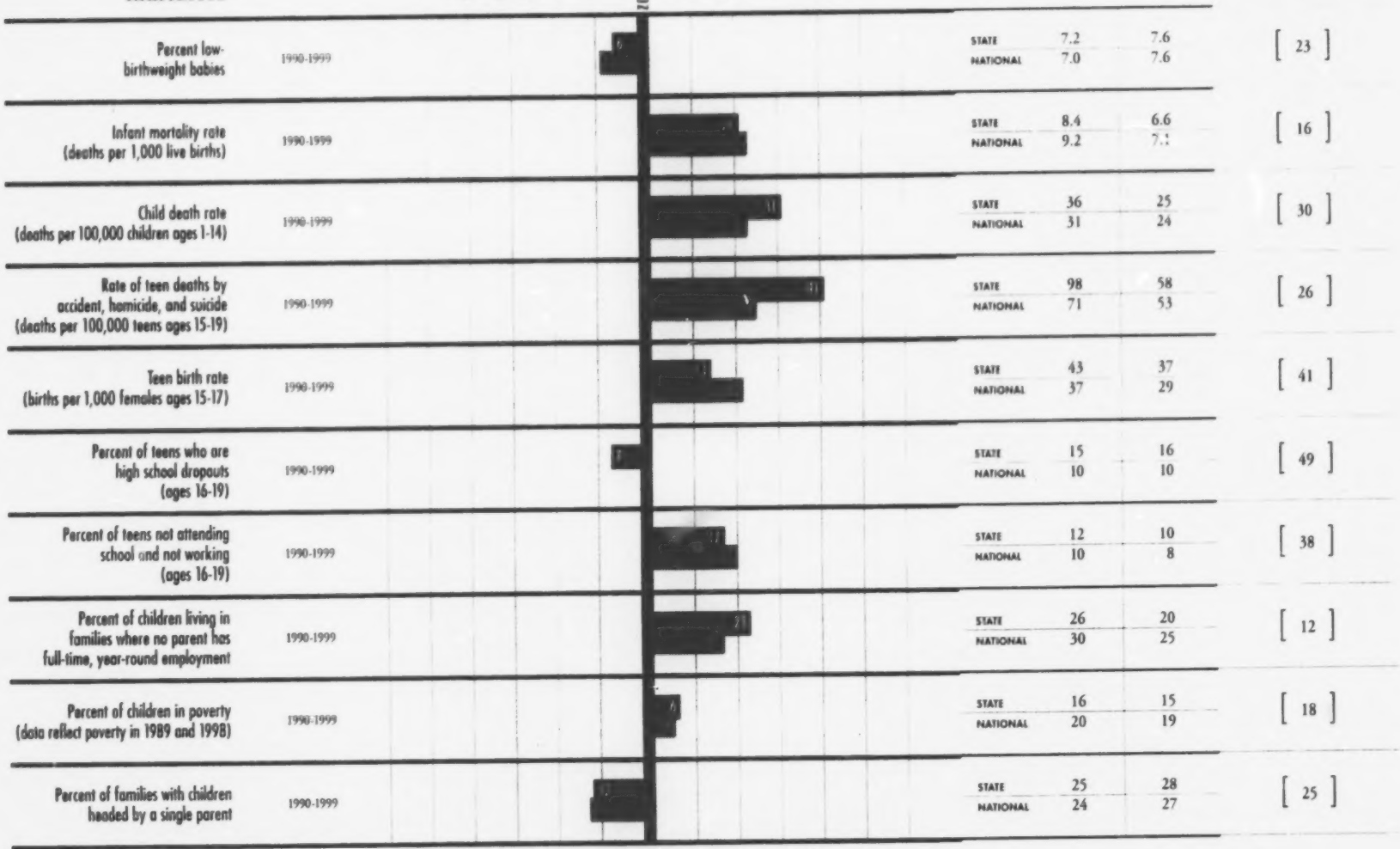
Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [35]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 7.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 7.6 / NATIONAL 7.6	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 8.4 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 6.6 / NATIONAL 7.2	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 36 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 24	[30]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 98 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 58 / NATIONAL 53	[26]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 43 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 29	[41]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 10	[49]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[38]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 20 / NATIONAL 25	[12]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 15 / NATIONAL 19	[18]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 27	[25]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	278,755	309,562	30,807	11%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	84,565	75,685	-8,880	-11%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	110,984	126,322	15,338	14%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	41,382	55,470	14,088	34%
High school age 15-17 years old	41,824	52,085	10,261	25%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$55,800	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	59%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	7%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	85%	78%

Education

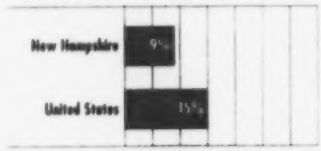
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	68%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	34%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available

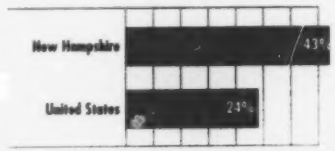
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 28,000

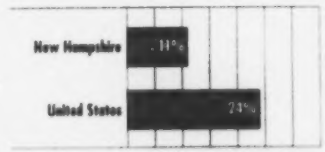
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI RI WA VA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OR WV IN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [2]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	4.9	6.2	[9]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	7.1	5.8	[9]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	23	16	[3]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	51	36	[6]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	17	11	[1]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	9	8	[14]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	7	5	[4]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	20	23	[19]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	9	11	[1]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	19	25	[12]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,799,462	2,087,558	288,096	16%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	532,637	563,785	31,148	6%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	690,192	850,575	160,383	23%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	283,835	344,531	60,696	21%
High school age 15-17 years old	292,798	328,667	35,869	12%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$63,200	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	34%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	11%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	77%	78%

Education

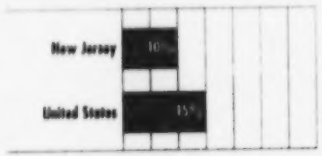
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	74%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	25%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available

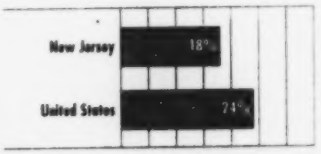
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 199,000

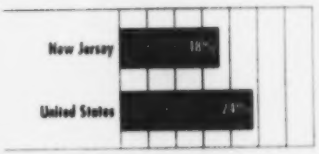
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [5]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	7.0	8.2	[36]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	9.0	6.7	[17]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	27	18	[5]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	41	29	[4]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	24	18	[7]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	7	6	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	8	6	[8]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	26	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	13	13	[2]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	21	23	[5]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	446,741	508,574	61,833	14%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	125,878	130,628	4,750	4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	182,126	200,050	17,924	10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	70,565	88,430	17,865	25%
High school age 15-17 years old	68,172	89,466	21,294	31%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$35,200	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	11%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	23%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	22%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	72%	78%

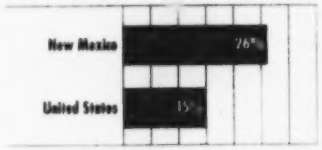
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	55%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	21%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	49%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	50%	35%

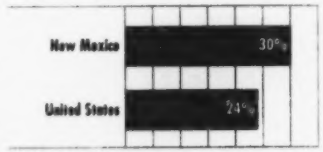
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 132,000

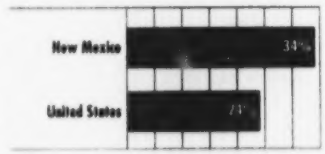
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [46]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	4	STATE	7.4	7.7	[26]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	23	STATE	9.0	6.9	[25]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	23	STATE	35	27	[36]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	27	STATE	121	87	[49]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	19	STATE	47	43	[48]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	27	STATE	9	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	10	STATE	10	11	[45]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	7	STATE	30	28	[41]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	0	STATE	27	27	[50]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	29	STATE	24	31	[45]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,259,549	4,690,107	430,558	10%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	1,255,764	1,239,417	-16,347	-1%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	1,641,784	1,902,583	260,799	16%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	676,399	781,707	105,308	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	685,602	766,400	80,798	12%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$46,300	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	11%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	29%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	12%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	77%	78%

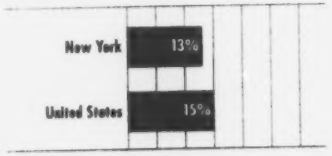
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	70%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	21%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	33%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	32%	35%

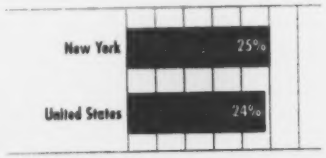
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 595,000

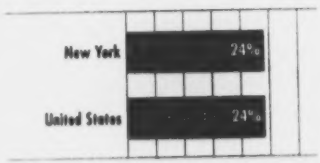
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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New York

NY

National Composite Rank [31]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	7.6	7.8	[28]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	9.6	6.4	[15]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	29	20	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	61	38	[7]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	28	21	[14]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	8	9	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	9	9	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	34	30	[44]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	20	23	[41]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	28	31	[45]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,606,149	1,964,047	357,898	22%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	458,955	539,509	80,554	18%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	617,088	790,912	173,824	28%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	259,373	323,008	63,635	25%
High school age 15-17 years old	270,733	310,618	39,885	15%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$44,000	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	36%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	12%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	88%	78%

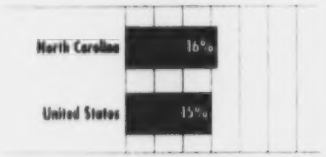
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	28%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	24%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	30%	35%

Children in Low-Income Working Families

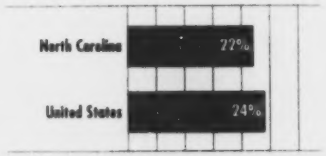
Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 276,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-11	STATE	8.0	8.9	[44]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	13	STATE	10.6	9.1	[46]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	19	STATE	31	25	[30]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	17	STATE	71	59	[28]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	22	STATE	45	35	[39]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	21	STATE	14	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	20	STATE	10	8	[24]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	11	STATE	27	24	[24]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	-6	STATE	18	19	[33]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-22	STATE	23	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	175,385	160,849	−14,536	−8%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	47,845	39,400	−8,445	−18%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	72,441	61,554	−10,887	−15%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	28,411	28,892	481	2%
High school age 15-17 years old	26,688	31,003	4,315	16%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$39,800	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	43%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	13%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	81%	78%

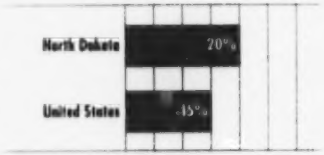
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	59%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	42%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	25%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	23%	35%

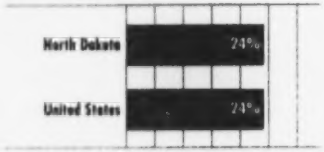
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999	31,000

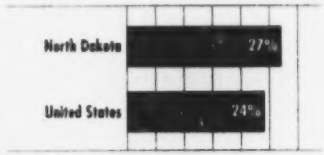
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [7]

Indicators*		Trend Data		National Rank
		1990	1999	National Rank is based on 1999 figures
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 5.5 NATIONAL 7.0	6.2 7.6	[9]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 8.0 NATIONAL 9.2	6.8 7.1	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 31 NATIONAL 31	24 24	[28]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 69 NATIONAL 71	56 53	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 16 NATIONAL 37	13 29	[3]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 4 NATIONAL 10	3 10	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 4 NATIONAL 10	5 8	[4]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 19 NATIONAL 30	22 25	[17]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 18 NATIONAL 20	17 19	[26]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 16 NATIONAL 24	24 27	[7]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,799,744	2,888,339	88,595	3%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	785,149	754,930	-30,219	-4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	1,114,854	1,151,894	37,040	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	447,103	492,263	45,160	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	452,638	489,252	36,614	8%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$49,500	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	40%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	9%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	73%	78%

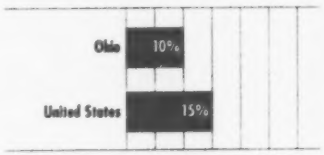
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	68%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	25%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	27%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	25%	35%

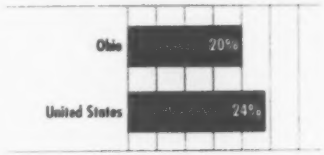
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 301,000

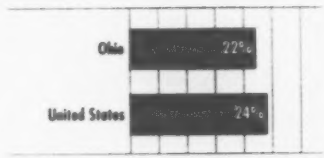
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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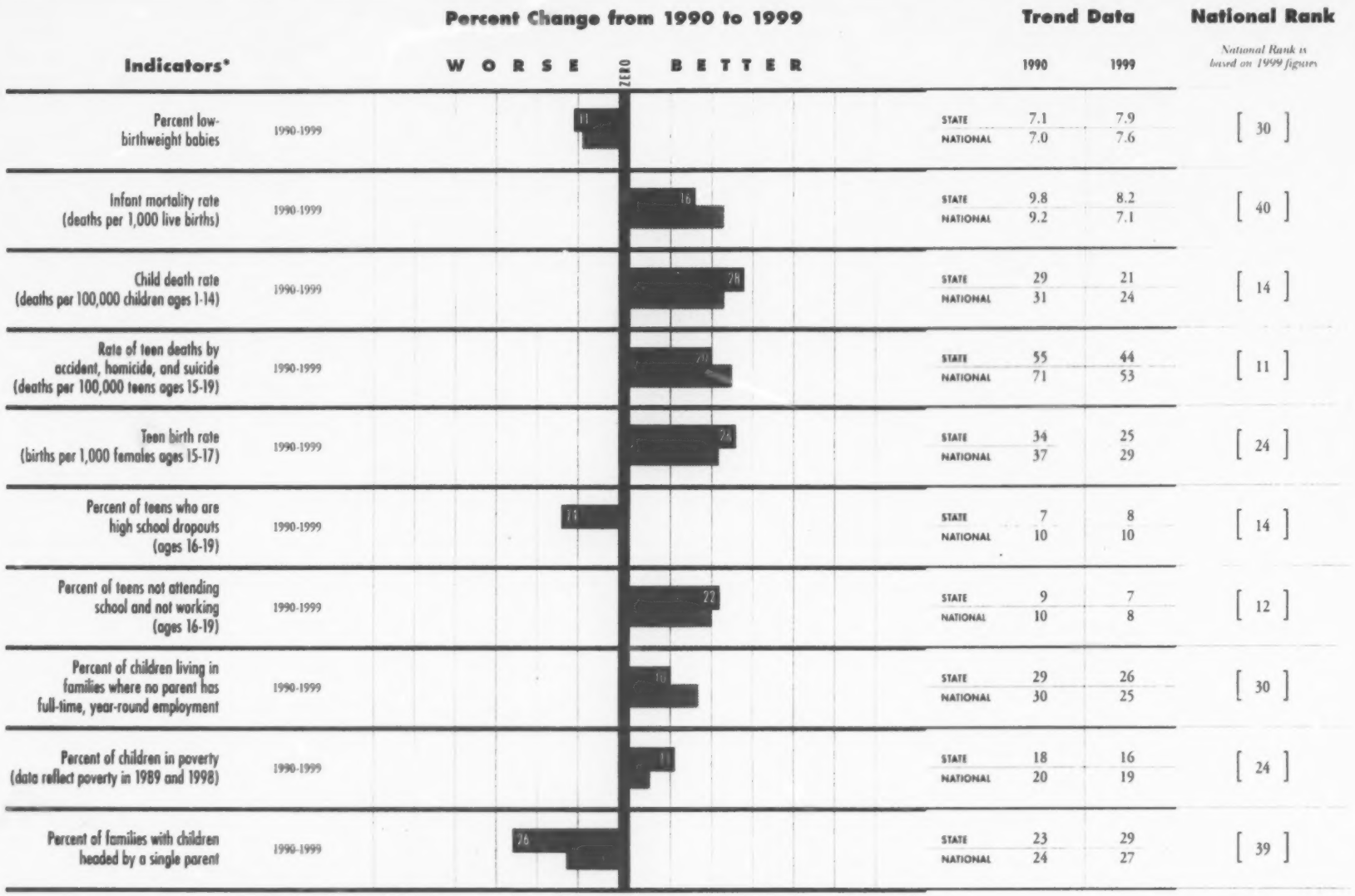
Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [25]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

OK

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	837,007	892,360	55,353	7%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	226,523	236,353	9,830	4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	340,393	345,232	4,839	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	135,621	151,322	15,701	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	134,470	159,453	24,983	19%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$40,000	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	29%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	19%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	72%	78%

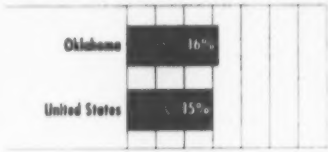
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	23%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	31%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	36%	35%

Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 118,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999

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Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [40]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-12	STATE	6.6	7.4	[21]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	8	STATE	9.2	8.5	[43]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	14	STATE	36	31	[43]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	17	STATE	83	69	[37]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	11	STATE	39	33	[37]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	25	STATE	12	9	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	24	STATE	12	9	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	13	STATE	30	26	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	0	STATE	23	23	[41]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-18	STATE	22	26	[14]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	724,130	846,526	122,396	17%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	201,421	223,005	21,584	11%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	293,593	332,819	39,226	13%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	117,547	143,753	26,206	22%
High school age 15-17 years old	111,569	146,949	35,380	32%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$44,900	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	37%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	13%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	80%	78%

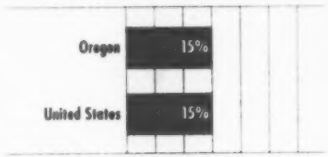
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	66%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	32%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	33%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	29%	35%

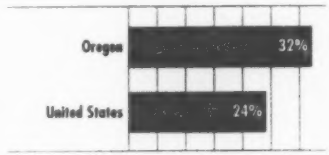
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 123,000

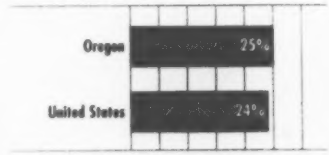
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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Oregon

OR

National Composite Rank [23]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	8	STATE	5.0	5.4	[1]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	30	STATE	8.3	5.8	[9]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	21	STATE	29	23	[21]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	46	STATE	72	39	[8]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	19	STATE	31	25	[24]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	63	STATE	8	13	[47]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	29	STATE	7	9	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	6	STATE	32	30	[44]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	11	STATE	19	17	[26]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	17	STATE	24	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,794,810	2,922,221	127,411	5%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	797,058	727,804	-69,254	-9%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	1,100,640	1,178,466	77,826	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	442,822	513,328	70,506	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	454,290	502,623	48,333	11%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$50,700	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	45%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	7%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	81%	78%

Education

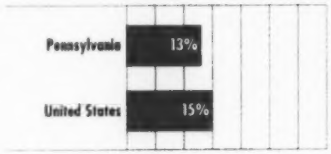
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	68%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	24%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available.

Children in Low-Income Working Families

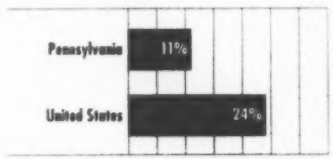
Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 366,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Compass'e Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI RI TX KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [17]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data	1990	1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	7.1	7.9	[30]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	9.6	7.3	[28]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	28	22	[18]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	54	52	[20]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	28	21	[14]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	7	7	[10]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	9	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	27	21	[15]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	16	17	[26]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	21	25	[12]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	225,690	247,822	22,132	10%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	66,969	63,896	-3,073	-5%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	88,453	101,470	13,017	15%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	34,684	41,805	7,121	21%
High school age 15-17 years old	35,584	40,651	5,067	14%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$51,800	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	8%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	32%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	6%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	83%	78%

Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	75%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	21%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	33%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	36%	35%

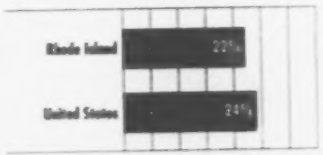
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 21,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999

Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



276

277

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States by National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI KY PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Rhode Island

RI

National Composite Rank [16]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	6.2	7.3	[20]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	8.1	5.7	[6]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	24	20	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	35	25	[2]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	32	22	[16]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	11	10	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	9	9	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	25	22	[17]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	15	16	[24]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	23	29	[39]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	920,207	1,009,641	89,434	10%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	256,337	264,679	8,342	3%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	360,618	405,511	44,893	12%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	149,177	170,211	21,034	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	154,075	169,240	15,165	10%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$42,600	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	34%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	15%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	81%	78%

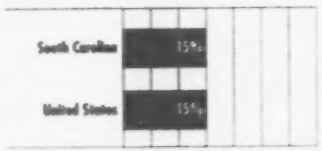
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	79%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	30%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	40%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	45%	35%

Children in Low-Income Working Families

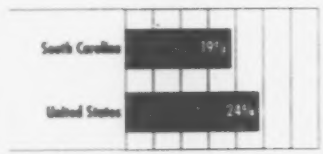
Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 122,000

Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999

Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order*

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

South Carolina

National Composite Rank [45]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	8.7	9.8	[48]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	11.7	10.2	[50]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	38	30	[42]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	75	68	[36]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	47	38	[42]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	11	11	[35]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	10	8	[24]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	30	23	[19]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	21	22	[36]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	25	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181. Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	198,462	202,649	4,187	2%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	54,504	51,069	−3,435	−6%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	82,247	77,830	−4,417	−5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	31,985	36,119	4,134	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	29,726	37,631	7,905	27%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$46,400	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	3%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	52%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	12%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	78%	78%

Education

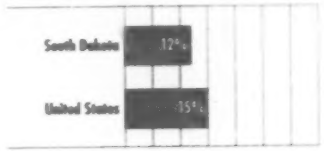
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	61%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	52%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A. = Not Available

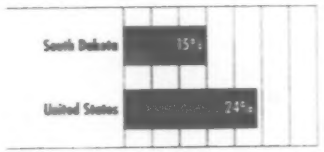
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 21,000

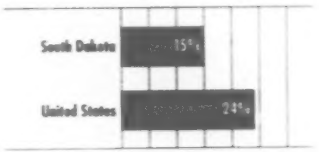
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [20]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	5.1	5.9	[5]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	10.1	8.9	[45]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	38	27	[36]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	97	79	[45]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	24	19	[10]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	8	8	[14]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	6	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	18	18	[5]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	20	18	[32]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	22	24	[7]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,216,604	1,398,521	181,917	15%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	333,415	374,880	41,465	12%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	476,930	557,697	80,767	17%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	199,536	233,271	33,735	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	206,723	232,673	25,950	13%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$40,300	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	7%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	32%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	8%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	82%	78%

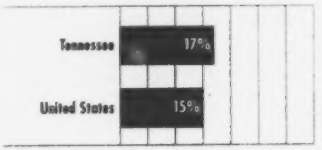
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	62%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	35%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	40%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	47%	35%

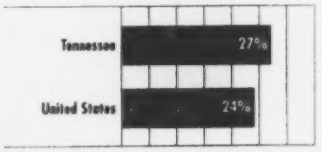
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 230,000

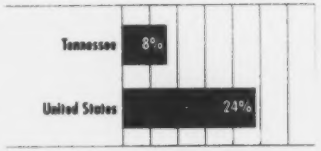
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI NY PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK IL MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [42]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE 8.2 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 9.2 / NATIONAL 7.6	[46]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE 10.3 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.7 / NATIONAL 7.1	[35]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE 35 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 31 / NATIONAL 24	[43]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE 75 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 72 / NATIONAL 53	[40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE 45 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 35 / NATIONAL 29	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 10	[35]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE 13 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 10 / NATIONAL 8	[38]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE 35 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 25	[24]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE 22 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 19 / NATIONAL 19	[33]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE 26 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 29 / NATIONAL 27	[39]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,835,839	5,886,759	1,050,920	22%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	1,390,054	1,624,628	234,574	17%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	1,935,577	2,313,980	378,403	20%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	754,949	971,396	216,447	29%
High school age 15-17 years old	755,259	976,755	221,496	29%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$40,700	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	9%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	37%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	24%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	70%	78%

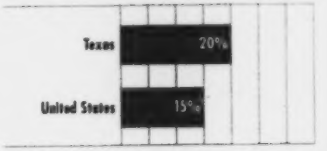
Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	61%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	25%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	23%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	32%	35%

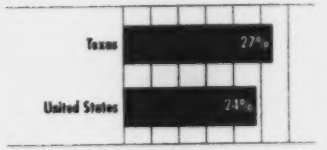
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 1,074,000

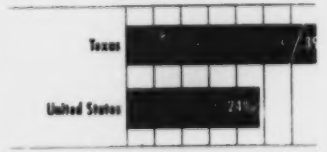
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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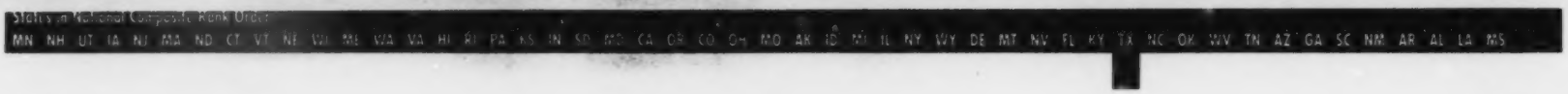

States in National Composite Rank Order
MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Texas

TX

National Composite Rank [38]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	6.9	7.4	[21]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	23	STATE	8.1	6.2	[13]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	33	26	[34]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	22	STATE	80	54	[21]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	8	STATE	48	44	[49]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	8	STATE	13	12	[41]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	9	STATE	11	10	[38]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	11	STATE	28	25	[28]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	15	STATE	26	22	[36]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	23	STATE	22	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	627,444	718,698	91,254	15%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	169,633	209,378	39,745	23%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	260,755	270,270	9,515	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	106,765	115,051	8,286	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	90,291	123,999	33,708	37%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$51,200	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	3%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	52%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	11%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	77%	78%

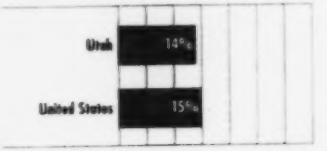
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	71%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	20%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	30%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	32%	35%

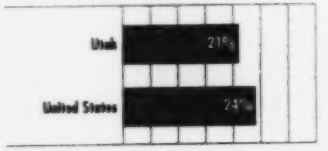
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 94,000

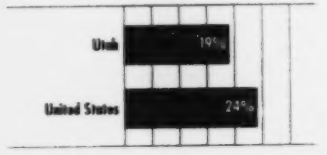
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order:
MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME VA WA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [3]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	5.7	6.8	[15]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	7.5	4.8	[1]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	25	20	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	66	44	[11]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	26	23	[20]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	8	9	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	8	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	21	17	[2]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	16	13	[2]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	16	17	[1]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	143,083	147,523	4,440	3%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	41,261	33,989	-7,272	-18%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	57,717	59,240	1,523	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	22,062	27,258	5,196	24%
High school age 15-17 years old	22,043	27,036	4,993	23%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$44,400	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	43%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	8%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	83%	78%

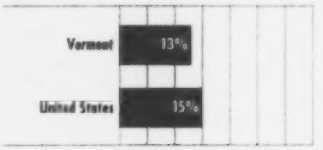
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	31%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	27%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	25%	35%

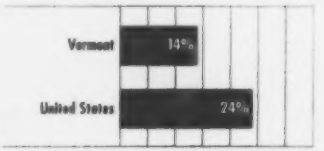
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 20,000

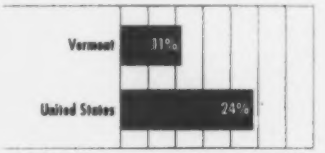
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [9]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-8	STATE	5.3	5.7	[2]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	9	STATE	6.4	5.8	[9]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	20	STATE	25	20	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	17	STATE	58	48	[15]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	40	STATE	20	12	[2]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	25	STATE	8	6	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	-17	STATE	6	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	-18	STATE	22	26	[30]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	13	STATE	15	13	[2]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-29	STATE	21	27	[18]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,504,738	1,738,262	233,524	16%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	443,155	461,982	18,827	4%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	589,374	697,741	108,367	18%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	233,518	293,298	59,780	26%
High school age 15-17 years old	238,691	285,241	46,550	20%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$55,000	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	4%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	40%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	13%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	76%	78%

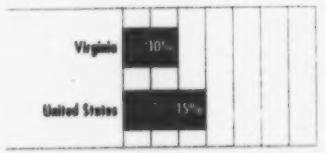
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	32%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	27%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	33%	35%

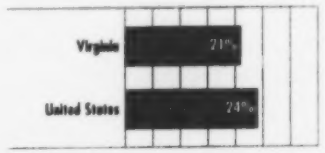
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 155,000

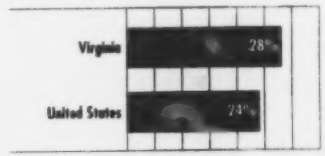
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME SD VA HI KS PA MD CA OR CO ID MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [14]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	8	STATE	7.2	7.8	[28]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	28	STATE	10.2	7.3	[28]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	29	STATE	28	20	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	32	STATE	71	48	[15]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	28	STATE	32	23	[20]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	0	STATE	8	8	[14]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	11	STATE	8	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	21	STATE	24	19	[8]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	13	STATE	16	14	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	8	STATE	24	26	[14]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	1,261,387	1,513,843	252,456	20%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	366,780	394,306	27,526	8%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	513,477	601,735	88,258	17%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	195,278	259,010	63,732	33%
High school age 15-17 years old	185,852	258,792	72,940	39%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$53,400	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	6%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	41%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	10%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	79%	78%

Education

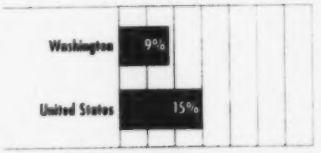
	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	62%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	30%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available.

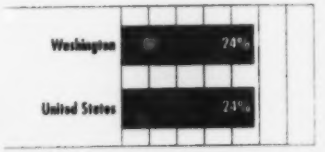
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999	132,000

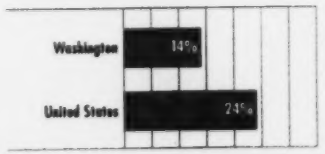
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [13]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-9	STATE	5.3	5.8	[3]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	36	STATE	7.8	5.0	[3]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	29	STATE	28	20	[7]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	27	STATE	64	48	[15]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	27	STATE	30	22	[16]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	18	STATE	11	9	[22]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	30	STATE	10	7	[12]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	7	STATE	27	25	[28]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	16	STATE	17	14	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-17	STATE	24	28	[25]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	443,577	402,393	-41,184	-9%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	106,659	101,805	-4,854	-5%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	173,956	157,364	-16,592	-10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	80,731	69,968	-10,763	-13%
High school age 15-17 years old	82,231	73,256	-8,975	-11%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$32,100	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	12%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	39%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	11%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	76%	78%

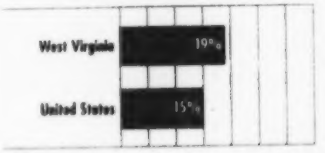
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	71%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	21%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	32%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	38%	35%

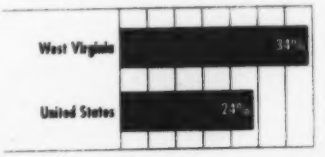
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 66,000

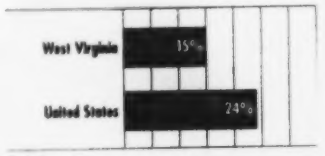
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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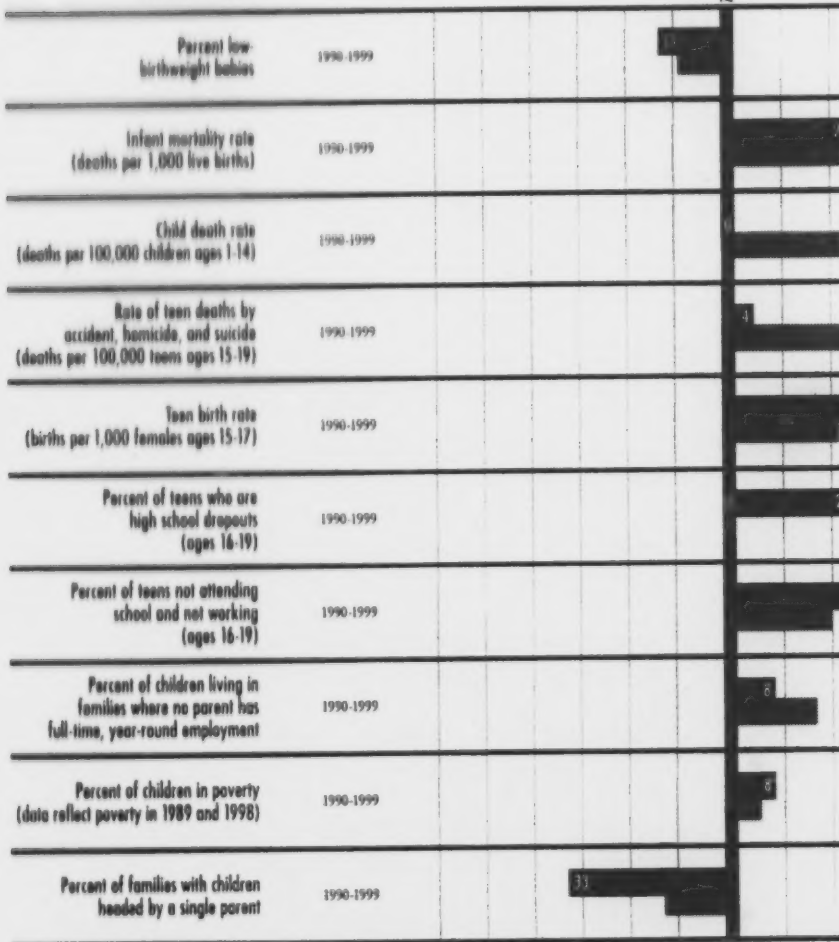
West Virginia

National Composite Rank [41]



Indicators*		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	STATE 7.1 / NATIONAL 7.0	STATE 8.0 / NATIONAL 7.6	[33]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	STATE 9.9 / NATIONAL 9.2	STATE 7.4 / NATIONAL 7.1	[31]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 31	STATE 25 / NATIONAL 24	[30]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	STATE 73 / NATIONAL 71	STATE 70 / NATIONAL 53	[39]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	STATE 33 / NATIONAL 37	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 29	[22]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 12 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 9 / NATIONAL 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	STATE 16 / NATIONAL 10	STATE 11 / NATIONAL 8	[45]
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	STATE 37 / NATIONAL 30	STATE 34 / NATIONAL 25	[49]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	STATE 26 / NATIONAL 20	STATE 24 / NATIONAL 19	[46]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	STATE 21 / NATIONAL 24	STATE 28 / NATIONAL 27	[25]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,288,982	1,368,756	79,774	6%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	360,730	342,340	-18,390	-5%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	524,882	540,041	15,159	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	205,008	242,517	37,509	18%
High school age 15-17 years old	198,362	243,858	45,496	23%

Economic Conditions of Families

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1999	$54,100	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	42%	35%

Child Health

	STATE	NATIONAL
Children without health insurance: 1999	8%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	80%	78%

Education

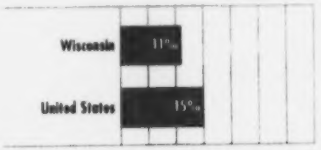
	STATE	NATIONAL
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	69%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	36%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	N.A.	35%

N.A.=Not Available.

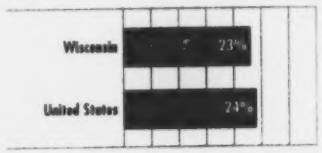
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999: 156,000

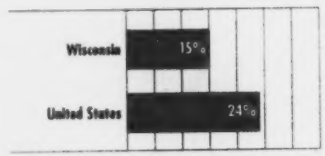
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI KS PA KY IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AR ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OR WV IN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [11]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999	-13	STATE	5.9	6.7	[13]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999	18	STATE	8.2	6.7	[17]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999	0	STATE	25	25	[30]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999	28	STATE	67	48	[15]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999	17	STATE	24	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	-50	STATE	4	6	[3]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999	-25	STATE	4	5	[4]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999	14	STATE	22	19	[8]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999	7	STATE	15	14	[8]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999	-23	STATE	21	26	[14]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000	Number Change	Percent Change
All children under age 18	135,525	128,873	-6,652	-5%
Preschool age 0-4 years old	34,780	30,940	-3,840	-11%
Elementary school age 5-11 years old	57,071	48,875	-8,196	-14%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	22,463	23,628	1,165	5%
High school age 15-17 years old	21,211	25,430	4,219	20%

Economic Conditions of Families

	State	National
Median income of families with children: 1999	$43,400	$47,900
Children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999	5%	7%
Female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1999	51%	35%

Child Health

	State	National
Children without health insurance: 1999	14%	14%
2-year-olds who were immunized: 2000	80%	78%

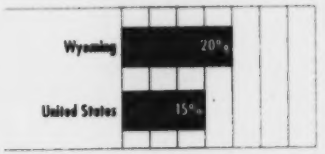
Education

	State	National
3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten: 1999	71%	67%
Children under age 6 in paid child care while parents work: 1999	34%	26%
4th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	27%	33%
8th grade students who scored below basic math level: 2000	30%	35%

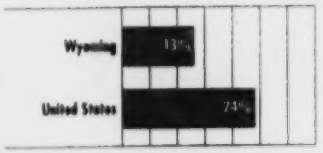
Children in Low-Income Working Families

Number of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999 — 25,000

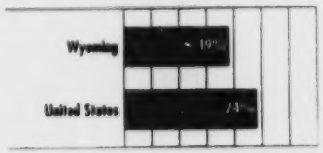
Percent of children under age 18 in low-income working families: 1999



Children in low-income working families receiving food stamps: 1999



Children in low-income working families without health insurance: 1999



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States in National Composite Rank Order

MN NH UT IA NJ MA ND CT VT NE WI ME WA VA HI RI PA KS IN SD MD CA OR CO OH MO AK ID MI IL NY WY DE MT NV FL KY TX NC OK WV TN AZ GA SC NM AR AL LA MS

Wyoming

WY

National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*		Percent Change from 1990 to 1999 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1990	Trend Data 1999	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1999 figures)
Percent low-birthweight babies	1990-1999		STATE	7.4	8.4	[40]
			NATIONAL	7.0	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1999		STATE	8.6	6.9	[25]
			NATIONAL	9.2	7.1	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1999		STATE	30	36	[48]
			NATIONAL	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1999		STATE	78	87	[49]
			NATIONAL	71	53	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1999		STATE	30	22	[16]
			NATIONAL	37	29	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	9	10	[30]
			NATIONAL	10	10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1999		STATE	9	8	[24]
			NATIONAL	10	8	
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	1990-1999		STATE	21	20	[12]
			NATIONAL	30	25	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1989 and 1998)	1990-1999		STATE	16	15	[18]
			NATIONAL	20	19	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1999		STATE	20	24	[7]
			NATIONAL	24	27	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 181.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

APPENDICES

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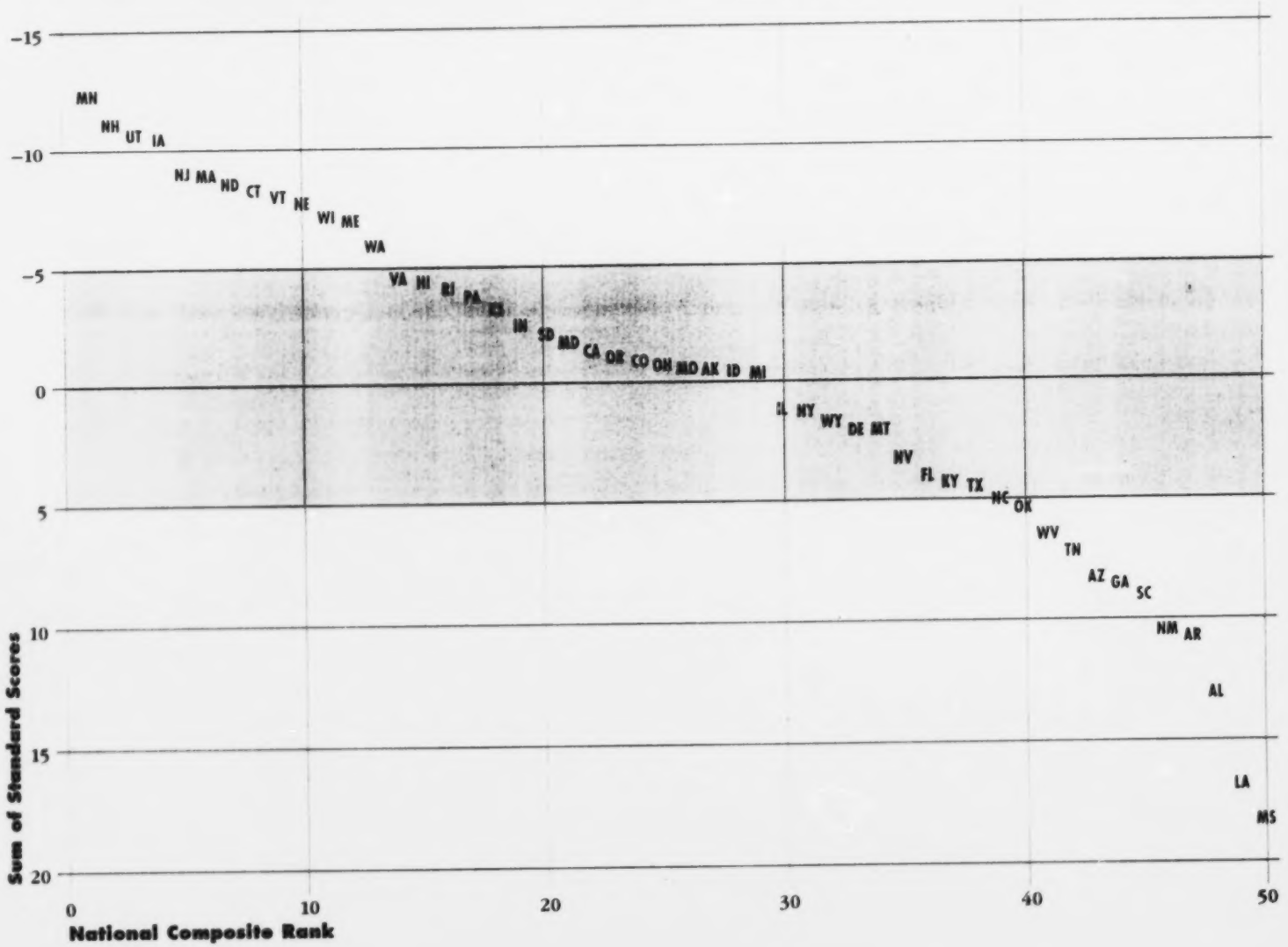
KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being used to rank states. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



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This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators used to rank states for the years between 1990 and 1999 and the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's rank by indicator for each year. Raw data based on estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Because the estimates for child poverty are more accurate than the CPS-based estimates, they are rounded to the nearest 100.

USA

Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	301,183 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	27,937 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24	24
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	12,844 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	71	66	69	68	65	61	58	54	53
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	10,396 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30	29
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	163,588 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	10
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	1,514,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	1,291,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26	25
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	18,005,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21	20	19
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	13,466,500 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27	27
	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1999 raw data	9,390,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3
46	46	44	45	47	47	48	47	47	47
5,787 births									
10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.5	9.5	10.2	9.8
46	46	49	46	47	48	49	46	50	48
606 deaths									
39	38	35	40	36	38	36	36	34	37
48	48	43	46	47	46	45	46	47	49
305 deaths									
101	92	88	92	97	91	82	74	78	84
48	43	44	45	47	46	41	42	44	48
268 deaths									
47	48	47	48	51	47	45	43	41	38
42	41	43	44	46	44	44	44	45	42
3,459 births									
15	13	12	12	11	12	12	11	10	10
48	44	41	44	34	39	38	34	33	30
29,000 teens									
13	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
43	32	26	28	32	32	34	35	30	38
29,000 teens									
37	35	32	31	31	30	28	29	30	30
46	41	33	32	33	34	25	36	42	44
326,000 children									
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	26	25	24	23
43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	42	40	41	41
254,600 children									
24	25	26	27	28	30	31	30	29	29
28	31	33	37	38	43	43	42	40	39
167,000 families									

Alaska

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.8
1	1	1	1	5	1	3	5	7	3
577 births									
10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5	5.9	5.7
42	26	26	23	22	29	24	30	7	6
57 deaths									
41	30	35	46	28	41	30	42	30	23
49	22	43	50	27	49	32	50	42	21
35 deaths									
97	113	110	98	92	70	93	85	74	69
43	50	49	47	46	30	46	48	41	37
39 deaths									
31	35	34	33	32	30	26	25	25	25
21	25	27	24	23	22	17	19	22	24
396 births									
8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	8
13	17	19	15	12	16	17	15	9	14
3,000 teens									
11	11	12	12	11	10	10	11	10	10
34	32	42	46	39	32	34	40	37	38
4,000 teens									
37	37	35	30	30	29	28	27	29	31
46	47	40	26	28	27	25	25	40	47
65,000 children									
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	15	16	15
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	14	19	18
28,000 children									
26	27	28	29	28	27	26	26	27	28
37	40	41	44	38	31	20	18	22	25
24,000 families									

Arizona

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9
20	20	19	20	20	19	18	16	16	17
5,575 births									
8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.5	6.8
23	23	23	18	26	25	30	24	29	22
548 deaths									
33	34	34	37	34	31	32	29	29	23
33	35	40	45	44	35	41	35	36	21
243 deaths									
75	83	73	87	80	92	84	69	67	61
30	39	31	42	36	47	44	37	34	31
214 deaths									
48	51	51	50	50	48	49	44	45	42
45	47	46	46	45	45	48	46	48	47
4,243 births									
15	16	13	11	13	14	16	15	17	17
48	50	48	36	45	49	49	49	49	50
52,000 teens									
13	14	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
43	48	42	36	39	40	39	40	46	48
37,000 teens									
30	28	30	33	34	34	30	30	28	27
32	19	27	39	40	43	36	40	34	39
370,000 children									
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	25	24	23	23
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	39	39	37	41
306,900 children									
24	25	25	26	27	28	28	28	28	29
28	31	27	28	32	36	36	34	34	39
176,000 families									

Arkansas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.6
44	42	41	41	40	40	40	39	44	41
3,161 births									
9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.9	8.0
28	40	46	44	42	40	48	43	43	37
292 deaths									
38	44	38	40	40	39	33	38	34	34
44	50	47	46	49	47	42	49	47	46
172 deaths									
81	95	91	88	89	94	94	90	83	73
39	47	46	43	43	49	48	49	48	42
141 deaths									
50	50	47	46	49	48	45	43	41	38
48	44	43	42	44	45	44	44	45	42
2,098 births									
11	8	7	8	8	9	9	12	12	12
32	17	11	21	17	22	23	40	41	41
18,000 teens									
13	11	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	12
43	32	30	36	32	40	39	46	46	48
19,000 teens									
31	32	33	32	30	27	28	27	27	26
37	35	36	36	28	20	25	25	30	30
182,000 children									
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	27	26	25	24
43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	45	44	44	46
157,000 children									
23	23	23	23	24	26	27	28	28	28
22	19	15	11	10	23	29	34	34	25
85,000 families									

Indicators		California										Colorado									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3
	Rank	14	13	14	14	14	13	10	8	9	7	42	42	44	42	41	41	45	41	41	39
	1999 raw data	31,714 births										5,184 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.7
	Rank	9	12	8	7	13	11	9	8	6	5	23	22	16	19	13	12	18	22	14	17
	1999 raw data	2,800 deaths										416 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	29	27	29	26	25	23	21	21	20	26	28	30	28	24	24	24	23	23	22
	Rank	26	20	18	23	16	13	11	6	13	7	10	15	27	16	8	9	16	13	19	18
	1999 raw data	1,413 deaths										184 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	80	72	74	72	68	58	52	46	41	68	71	73	72	73	67	57	53	56	58
	Rank	23	36	29	32	26	28	21	15	11	9	19	25	31	28	29	27	20	16	22	26
	1999 raw data	962 deaths										179 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	45	47	46	46	46	43	39	36	33	31	33	35	36	35	34	33	30	30	29	29
	Rank	38	40	41	42	40	40	37	36	34	35	26	25	31	30	29	29	28	30	29	32
	1999 raw data	20,230 births										2,579 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	11	10	11	10	10	11	13	14
	Rank	42	44	41	36	31	31	31	29	23	22	26	24	36	32	34	31	31	34	45	48
	1999 raw data	181,000 teens										31,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	12	12	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	9	8	8	9
	Rank	34	42	42	36	32	32	23	26	30	30	19	12	19	15	23	24	23	18	22	30
	1999 raw data	171,000 teens										19,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	37	37	37	35	33	31	31	29	25	24	22	21	20	22	21	21	19	18
	Rank	42	44	47	47	47	44	43	42	46	42	13	9	6	6	4	7	8	8	4	5
	1999 raw data	2,764,000 children										203,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	24	25	25	23	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15	15	14
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	36	40	44	41	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14	8	8
	1999 raw data	2,064,700 children										154,100 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	25	25	26	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	26	24	22	22	23	24	23
	Rank	34	31	27	28	28	31	20	18	13	14	37	31	27	28	10	6	4	7	7	5
	1999 raw data	1,107,000 families										119,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.6
21	25	24	23	22	23	21	21	28	23
3,294 births									
7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.2	6.4	7.2	7.0	6.1
9	8	16	10	29	19	16	26	16	12
265 deaths									
22	24	18	27	24	20	24	20	17	16
3	8	3	15	8	2	16	4	3	5
106 deaths									
51	56	49	53	59	47	40	41	42	34
4	11	8	10	17	8	5	8	7	5
71 deaths									
26	26	26	26	29	27	24	22	21	19
13	11	13	12	18	16	13	12	12	10
1,191 births									
8	7	5	4	3	3	5	8	9	8
13	8	2	1	1	1	2	15	23	14
14,000 teens									
7	7	6	5	4	5	6	6	6	6
7	8	5	1	1	2	6	5	7	8
9,000 teens									
22	25	27	29	31	33	29	25	19	19
9	12	14	21	33	40	33	17	4	8
165,000 children									
11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	14	15	13
2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	7	8	2
108,800 children									
22	23	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	27
17	19	23	16	19	23	29	27	22	18
111,000 families									

Delaware

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6
37	39	38	39	37	41	40	40	39	41
918 births									
10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	9.6	7.4
38	50	26	33	11	25	30	35	47	31
79 deaths									
37	25	24	28	18	26	20	25	23	23
42	10	8	16	2	19	4	23	19	21
32 deaths									
60	35	43	47	52	59	42	66	54	43
12	2	6	7	11	17	7	30	21	10
22 deaths									
38	40	44	39	45	39	41	37	34	34
32	33	38	33	39	34	39	37	37	38
496 births									
10	10	9	7	7	8	9	10	11	10
26	29	27	15	12	16	23	29	36	30
5,000 teens									
8	8	8	6	6	6	7	7	7	8
12	12	12	6	6	8	11	14	13	24
4,000 teens									
26	24	26	24	27	27	27	26	25	23
17	9	12	12	19	20	20	19	22	19
49,000 children									
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	15	15	15
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	14	8	18
27,700 children									
26	27	26	26	28	30	31	32	33	33
37	40	33	28	38	43	43	46	48	48
31,000 families									

District of Columbia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
15.1	15.6	14.3	14.6	14.2	13.4	14.3	13.4	13.1	13.1
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
987 births									
20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	18.2	16.2	14.9	13.2	12.5	15.0
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
113 deaths									
51	55	60	57	61	47	58	46	47	35
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
27 deaths									
286	279	269	382	339	313	298	264	155	201
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
51 deaths									
88	105	90	102	88	78	79	66	66	67
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
438 births									
16	13	10	10	11	11	11	10	11	12
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3,000 teens									
14	14	14	13	14	14	16	16	16	15
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3,000 teens									
44	46	54	54	58	56	56	49	44	37
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
39,000 children									
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	37	36	34	31
N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
30,400 children									
55	55	56	58	59	61	62	62	61	59
N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
27,000 families									

Florida

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2
34	33	34	33	36	35	35	37	37	36
16,096 births									
9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.4
32	29	29	29	31	25	28	24	22	31
1,452 deaths									
37	35	32	34	33	30	29	27	26	26
42	39	35	40	42	31	26	26	27	34
727 deaths									
75	67	63	64	67	62	56	54	52	54
30	22	23	22	24	20	19	18	19	21
515 deaths									
45	44	42	42	42	40	37	35	33	31
38	37	36	37	36	37	34	34	34	35
8,770 births									
13	12	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	12
42	39	41	44	45	44	38	40	41	41
95,000 teens									
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	8	8
34	32	30	36	39	40	39	26	22	24
62,000 teens									
33	34	36	34	35	32	32	29	27	24
40	39	43	41	45	38	41	36	30	24
827,000 children									
21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	22	22	22
35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	36	36	36
791,500 children									
27	28	29	30	30	31	31	31	30	29
46	44	44	46	45	45	43	44	42	39
500,000 families									

N.R.=Not Ranked.

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Indicators		Georgia										Hawaii									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.7	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.6
	Rank	47	45	44	45	43	46	40	41	40	43	26	23	27	22	25	21	23	20	22	23
	1999 raw data	11,027 births										1,280 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.2	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.0
	Rank	50	48	46	47	48	44	46	41	39	40	3	8	4	11	8	5	8	18	15	27
	1999 raw data	1,040 deaths										120 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	36	31	34	32	33	31	29	29	29	26	23	25	22	23	23	21	19	18	13
	Rank	39	43	31	40	36	39	38	35	36	41	10	5	11	3	6	5	6	3	5	1
	1999 raw data	457 deaths										30 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	74	78	73	76	73	74	83	64	59	63	51	32	41	34	40	38	44	27	38	23
	Rank	29	35	31	33	29	32	43	28	26	34	4	1	5	1	3	4	9	3	4	1
	1999 raw data	357 deaths										19 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	50	51	48	49	48	48	45	44	40	38	32	35	31	30	32	28	28	25	30	26
	Rank	48	47	45	45	43	45	44	46	42	42	23	25	22	19	23	19	22	19	32	29
	1999 raw data	6,236 births										578 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	10	10	12	13	13	12	13	12	7	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	6
	Rank	38	36	32	32	43	44	44	40	45	41	6	6	6	2	3	2	2	2	1	3
	1999 raw data	57,000 teens										4,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	11	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	11	9	9	8	9	10	10	10
	Rank	40	32	30	23	32	32	34	26	30	30	25	24	30	23	23	18	23	35	37	38
	1999 raw data	41,000 teens										6,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	29	31	33	32	30	27	28	28	30	26	25	26	27	28	27	31	31	32	28	27
	Rank	28	32	36	36	28	20	25	30	42	30	13	14	14	17	19	36	38	45	34	39
	1999 raw data	517,000 children										83,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	24	23	23	22	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	18	16	15
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	36	37	37	36	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	27	19	18
	1999 raw data	455,000 children										44,600 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	29	30	30	28	28	29	31	31	21	21	22	24	25	25	25	24	26	27
	Rank	37	40	44	46	45	36	36	38	44	45	9	8	10	16	19	16	17	10	15	18
	1999 raw data	311,000 families										35,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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Idaho

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.2
13	13	9	5	5	9	6	10	7	9
1,226 births									
8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.7
22	24	29	11	12	8	26	20	22	17
134 deaths									
35	35	37	32	32	35	29	37	29	32
36	39	46	35	36	42	26	48	36	45
86 deaths									
85	65	68	79	72	76	82	67	73	73
42	19	27	36	26	36	41	34	40	42
81 deaths									
26	30	29	29	27	27	26	23	25	25
13	19	16	17	15	16	17	15	22	24
793 births									
11	12	11	12	11	11	9	10	10	11
32	39	36	44	34	34	23	29	33	35
9,000 teens									
10	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
25	16	19	28	23	24	23	26	30	30
8,000 teens									
25	27	27	28	26	27	29	28	26	23
13	17	14	17	17	20	33	30	27	19
84,000 children									
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	17	16	17	17
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	25	20	23	26
63,700 children									
19	19	18	18	18	18	19	20	20	21
4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
38,000 families									

Illinois

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
37	37	40	40	39	38	37	35	34	33
14,567 births									
10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5
44	44	44	43	43	44	42	40	38	43
1,550 deaths									
29	34	29	29	32	30	26	23	22	22
20	35	25	23	36	31	22	13	15	18
556 deaths									
73	74	70	78	85	74	64	57	60	57
27	31	28	35	41	32	29	19	28	25
495 deaths									
40	41	40	41	41	38	36	34	33	29
35	34	34	36	34	33	33	33	34	32
7,408 births									
11	10	10	9	10	9	10	9	9	10
32	29	32	28	31	22	31	25	23	30
68,000 teens									
11	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8
34	32	30	28	23	24	23	18	22	24
56,000 teens									
30	30	30	31	32	30	28	26	25	24
32	27	27	32	36	34	25	19	22	24
820,000 children									
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	19	18	18	15
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	29	27	29	18
498,800 children									
26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	28
37	36	33	37	32	31	29	27	34	25
423,000 families									

Indiana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9
21	22	21	24	20	28	30	27	32	30
6,728 births									
9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.2	7.6	8.0
32	30	37	37	39	38	43	38	31	37
686 deaths									
30	32	29	28	30	33	29	27	26	28
26	27	25	16	32	39	26	26	27	39
332 deaths									
62	76	63	59	65	63	65	62	58	60
15	33	23	17	21	21	30	26	25	29
267 deaths									
35	35	35	34	35	35	33	32	29	27
30	25	29	27	31	32	32	32	29	30
3,539 births									
10	10	11	10	8	6	6	6	6	7
26	29	36	32	17	6	4	3	4	10
22,000 teens									
10	10	11	9	8	8	7	6	6	7
25	24	30	23	17	18	11	5	7	12
22,000 teens									
29	30	29	27	25	22	20	20	22	21
28	27	22	15	13	7	5	7	13	15
320,000 children									
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	14
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	8
219,900 children									
26	28	29	28	25	24	22	22	22	22
37	44	44	40	19	12	4	4	4	4
165,000 families									

Iowa

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2
10	11	13	10	9	11	14	13	10	9
2,314 births									
8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.0	6.2	6.6	5.7
12	16	21	9	20	35	20	12	13	6
215 deaths									
26	27	21	24	25	25	29	24	27	21
10	13	4	5	12	13	26	19	31	14
117 deaths									
58	65	49	57	61	68	54	51	46	50
10	19	8	15	18	28	15	13	11	19
114 deaths									
20	23	21	23	23	22	21	20	19	18
3	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
1,199 births									
6	4	5	5	4	5	6	6	7	6
3	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	9	3
10,000 teens									
7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
7	5	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	1
6,000 teens									
16	17	18	19	18	18	18	19	19	18
2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	4	5
134,000 children									
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	14	13	14	14
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	8	6	6	8
101,800 children									
20	20	20	20	21	23	24	24	24	24
6	5	5	4	6	7	12	10	7	7
90,000 families									

Indicators		Kansas										Kentucky									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.2
	Rank	17	19	19	19	18	18	19	16	18	18	26	29	23	25	36	30	35	32	37	36
	1999 raw data	2,750 births										4,466 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6
	Rank	18	26	28	33	23	17	37	28	16	28	20	26	22	23	26	28	28	27	29	34
	1999 raw data	283 deaths										411 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	29	34	28	29	28	27	31	27	29	27	29	37	32	29	27	29	27	30	26	24
	Rank	20	35	21	23	27	21	38	26	36	36	20	46	35	23	20	28	24	39	27	28
	1999 raw data	142 deaths										180 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	74	79	73	80	60	79	69	67	56	75	70	73	79	66	74	73	72	62	60
	Rank	23	31	40	29	36	18	39	37	34	23	30	24	31	36	23	32	33	40	31	29
	1999 raw data	119 deaths										177 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	30	29	30	31	30	30	28	28	25	24	41	43	39	40	40	39	37	35	31	30
	Rank	18	16	19	22	19	22	22	25	23	22	36	36	33	34	33	34	34	34	33	34
	1999 raw data	1,499 births										2,524 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	6	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	9	12	12	11	11	12	13	14	11	11	11
	Rank	3	4	6	8	12	12	4	3	9	22	38	39	36	36	43	44	47	34	36	35
	1999 raw data	15,000 teens										27,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	14	14	13	12	11	12	12	12	10	10
	Rank	7	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7	8	49	48	47	46	39	44	44	46	37	38
	1999 raw data	10,000 teens										24,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	19	20	21	23	23	22	20	19	20	19	35	35	36	35	34	33	32	31	29	26
	Rank	4	3	5	10	10	7	5	2	9	8	42	41	43	44	40	40	41	42	40	30
	1999 raw data	132,000 children										242,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	14	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	26	26	23	21
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	8	45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	N.A.	42	44	37	35
	1999 raw data	102,900 children										210,600 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	21	21	22	24	26	27	27	27	27	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	26	27
	Rank	9	8	8	7	10	23	29	27	22	18	22	28	23	23	19	16	17	13	15	18
	1999 raw data	94,000 families										134,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Louisiana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.0
49	49	49	48	49	49	49	50	49	49
6,704 births									
11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.0	9.5	9.1	9.2
47	43	37	49	49	48	45	46	44	47
621 deaths									
38	35	40	41	35	36	36	34	32	34
44	39	49	48	46	43	45	45	44	46
312 deaths									
115	94	97	113	91	89	85	84	70	72
49	46	47	50	44	43	45	47	38	40
265 deaths									
49	51	53	53	51	45	43	42	40	38
47	47	49	48	46	43	43	42	42	42
4,823 births									
13	14	14	13	13	13	12	11	11	12
42	48	50	49	45	44	38	34	36	41
36,000 teens									
13	13	14	13	14	13	13	13	12	11
43	45	49	49	49	47	47	48	46	45
36,000 teens									
41	40	40	40	40	40	37	35	32	34
50	50	49	49	49	50	48	49	48	49
372,000 children									
32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	31	30	26	26
49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	48	48	49	49
312,000 children									
27	29	31	32	34	34	35	35	37	36
46	49	50	50	50	49	49	50	50	50
284,000 families									

Maine

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0
4	7	2	7	7	13	9	5	4	6
818 births									
6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	4.4	5.1	6.3	4.8
1	5	1	7	3	12	1	2	9	1
66 deaths									
27	21	23	24	20	24	22	21	19	19
13	3	6	5	3	9	8	6	7	6
42 deaths									
60	72	54	63	53	29	48	37	47	62
12	27	14	21	12	1	11	6	13	32
56 deaths									
23	24	21	20	18	19	17	15	15	14
6	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
373 births									
7	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	6
6	6	2	2	3	6	11	9	9	3
4,000 teens									
8	8	7	6	5	7	7	8	8	7
12	12	10	6	2	13	11	18	22	12
5,000 teens									
28	31	32	28	25	24	27	29	28	26
24	32	33	17	13	13	20	36	34	30
80,000 children									
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	16	17	15	14
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	21	8	8
41,800 children									
20	21	22	24	25	25	23	25	27	28
6	8	10	16	19	16	8	13	22	25
43,000 families									

Maryland

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.0
41	41	42	43	41	43	43	41	42	45
6,495 births									
9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.4
31	32	42	42	41	41	39	44	41	42
661 deaths									
27	32	30	29	30	27	25	23	20	21
13	27	27	23	32	21	19	13	10	14
213 deaths									
77	66	62	68	61	79	63	58	59	63
36	21	22	27	18	38	27	22	26	34
219 deaths									
33	35	33	34	33	32	30	28	26	25
26	25	25	27	28	28	28	25	25	24
2,608 births									
10	10	8	8	8	9	7	7	7	8
26	29	19	21	17	22	11	9	9	14
20,000 teens									
10	11	11	10	8	8	7	8	7	7
25	32	30	28	17	18	11	18	13	12
18,000 teens									
26	29	29	30	27	25	23	22	19	16
17	24	22	26	19	16	11	11	4	1
198,000 children									
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	13	14	15	13
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	4	7	8	2
162,400 children									
28	28	28	26	27	26	26	26	27	28
48	44	41	28	32	23	20	18	22	25
177,000 families									

Massachusetts

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.1
15	15	16	17	16	15	14	18	17	18
5,693 births									
7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2
4	4	5	3	2	1	2	3	2	4
417 deaths									
20	19	21	21	17	18	17	15	11	14
1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
165 deaths									
48	46	36	39	40	35	33	33	39	28
3	5	2	4	3	3	2	4	5	3
109 deaths									
24	25	25	24	24	22	20	19	18	16
8	9	10	8	10	7	6	6	6	5
1,861 births									
9	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6
21	17	11	8	7	12	11	9	4	3
20,000 teens									
8	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	5	5
12	16	12	15	13	13	11	5	3	4
17,000 teens									
32	33	32	29	28	28	28	27	28	29
38	37	33	21	24	25	25	25	34	42
447,000 children									
14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	15	15	17	14
4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	14	14	23	8
210,400 children									
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28
37	36	33	28	28	23	20	27	22	25
199,000 families									

Indicators		Michigan										Minnesota									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1
	Rank	37	37	37	36	38	35	31	27	28	33	4	6	4	8	7	9	6	5	4	7
	1999 raw data	10,655 births										4,009 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2
	Rank	44	42	45	40	37	36	36	38	36	39	6	10	9	16	13	16	9	8	7	13
	1999 raw data	1,077 deaths										408 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	30	32	31	31	30	27	26	26	26	23	21	23	23	23	23	23	20	21	21	21
	Rank	26	27	31	31	32	21	22	25	27	21	2	5	6	4	6	5	4	6	13	14
	1999 raw data	462 deaths										208 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	72	77	64	66	71	65	59	59	47	45	55	49	51	45	48	48	52	46	43	44
	Rank	23	34	25	24	25	24	25	23	13	14	8	7	11	6	8	9	13	11	8	11
	1999 raw data	329 deaths										166 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	36	36	34	33	32	30	28	25	24	22	20	21	20	20	20	19	19	18	17	16
	Rank	31	30	27	24	23	22	22	19	19	16	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5
	1999 raw data	4,755 births										1,805 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	7	7	6	6	8	7	7	6	6	5
	Rank	21	24	27	28	17	16	17	15	23	22	6	8	6	8	17	12	11	3	4	2
	1999 raw data	57,000 teens										16,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	4	4	4
	Rank	25	32	26	23	17	18	11	14	13	12	4	2	1	11	13	8	3	1	1	1
	1999 raw data	47,000 teens										13,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	35	36	36	34	32	29	28	28	27	26	28	28	25	21	20	19	21	21	20	17
	Rank	42	44	43	41	36	27	25	30	30	30	24	19	11	6	4	5	8	8	9	2
	1999 raw data	751,000 children										228,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	20	19	18	17	14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	12	11	13	13
	Rank	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	30	30	29	26	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	3	2	2	2
	1999 raw data	436,200 children										161,900 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	26	27	28	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	21	22	25	26	26	24	23	22	21	21
	Rank	37	40	41	40	43	36	36	34	34	25	9	13	27	28	28	12	8	4	3	2
	1999 raw data	363,000 families										135,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.3
50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	49	50
4,412 births									
12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.1
49	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49
433 deaths									
45	41	44	41	41	42	41	36	42	40
50	49	50	48	50	50	50	46	50	50
230 deaths									
100	99	102	109	110	98	95	90	75	83
47	48	48	49	50	50	49	49	42	47
190 deaths									
57	61	59	58	58	58	52	50	47	45
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
2,961 births									
10	9	9	9	11	11	11	10	10	12
26	24	27	28	34	34	35	29	33	41
21,000 teens									
13	13	12	11	11	10	11	10	12	12
43	45	42	36	39	32	39	35	46	48
22,000 teens									
39	37	38	38	39	36	33	30	28	26
49	47	48	48	48	47	43	40	34	30
195,000 children									
34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	31	30	25	24
50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	48	48	44	46
184,000 children									
28	29	30	30	32	34	35	34	34	35
48	49	48	46	49	49	49	49	49	49
128,000 families									

Missouri

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7
36	35	32	33	32	30	25	27	28	26
5,831 births									
9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8
30	40	25	26	31	23	30	32	32	36
585 deaths									
33	31	33	32	27	29	30	27	27	23
33	25	38	35	20	28	32	26	31	21
250 deaths									
81	90	85	97	102	81	76	73	70	75
39	42	43	46	49	40	37	41	38	44
310 deaths									
39	39	38	37	35	33	31	30	29	27
33	32	32	32	31	29	31	30	29	30
3,241 births									
10	10	9	11	11	12	12	11	9	7
26	29	27	36	34	39	38	34	23	10
20,000 teens									
11	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	7	6
34	24	26	28	23	24	23	26	13	8
16,000 teens									
28	28	29	30	28	25	25	26	25	23
24	19	22	26	24	16	16	19	22	19
331,000 children									
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	19	18	17
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	30	30	29	26
242,000 children									
23	23	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	27
22	19	33	37	32	23	20	18	15	18
183,000 families									

Montana

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.8
17	9	16	14	14	8	14	10	18	15
736 births									
9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.4	6.7
25	6	15	15	19	17	20	21	28	17
72 deaths									
28	32	39	28	26	34	33	32	19	28
16	27	48	16	16	41	42	43	7	39
48 deaths									
97	72	80	105	81	82	54	69	79	81
43	27	41	48	38	42	15	37	45	46
60 deaths									
24	23	25	27	22	23	21	20	20	18
8	5	10	14	6	10	7	7	8	7
395 births									
7	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	8
6	8	11	8	7	6	11	15	16	14
5,000 teens									
8	9	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7
12	16	12	15	13	13	20	18	22	12
4,000 teens									
29	30	29	26	26	31	33	32	31	31
28	27	22	14	17	36	43	45	46	47
75,000 children									
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	22	21	21	22
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	34	34	35	36
50,100 children									
22	22	23	25	24	24	24	25	26	28
17	13	15	23	10	12	12	13	15	25
32,000 families									

Nebraska

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.7
7	9	10	12	13	15	12	18	11	13
1,610 births									
8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.4	8.7	7.4	7.3	6.8
16	12	13	36	23	23	43	28	27	22
163 deaths									
32	28	26	30	26	23	28	24	23	23
32	15	15	30	16	5	25	19	19	21
78 deaths									
75	56	49	54	65	56	55	67	57	62
30	11	8	12	21	15	18	34	24	32
85 deaths									
23	24	23	23	24	22	22	21	21	20
6	7	7	6	10	7	9	9	12	12
791 births									
6	5	6	5	6	6	8	9	8	7
3	4	6	2	7	6	17	25	16	10
7,000 teens									
5	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	4
3	2	5	6	6	2	6	5	7	1
5,000 teens									
14	14	16	17	17	18	18	17	16	17
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
78,000 children									
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	13	12	13	14
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	4	3	2	8
62,300 children									
17	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	24	24
3	2	2	3	3	3	4	7	7	7
53,000 families									

Indicators		Nevada										New Hampshire									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.8	5.7	6.2
	Rank	32	29	26	31	32	25	25	25	23	23	2	3	7	2	1	4	1	4	2	9
	1999 raw data	2,220 births										869 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.8
	Rank	18	32	6	5	7	4	13	16	16	16	5	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	9
	1999 raw data	193 deaths										82 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	36	33	30	31	34	31	30	30	29	25	23	19	11	13	20	21	18	20	12	16
	Rank	39	33	27	31	44	35	32	39	36	30	4	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	2	3
	1999 raw data	96 deaths										38 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	98	92	82	57	74	81	76	66	86	58	51	53	36	36	41	49	33	25	39	36
	Rank	46	43	42	15	32	40	37	30	50	26	4	9	2	3	5	10	2	1	5	6
	1999 raw data	71 deaths										30 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	43	44	42	45	47	44	42	42	38	37	17	17	15	15	14	15	15	14	13	11
	Rank	37	37	36	41	42	42	42	42	40	41	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
	1999 raw data	1,336 births										271 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	15	15	13	12	13	14	17	17	17	16	9	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	7	8
	Rank	48	49	48	44	45	49	50	50	49	49	21	17	19	21	17	6	4	15	9	14
	1999 raw data	16,000 teens										5,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	12	12	11	11	11	12	10	10	9	10	7	8	8	7	5	5	5	6	5	5
	Rank	40	42	30	36	39	44	34	35	30	38	7	12	12	11	2	2	3	5	3	4
	1999 raw data	10,000 teens										3,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	26	29	30	30	25	24	23	24	22	20	20	26	28	27	22	24	23	27	23	23
	Rank	17	24	27	26	13	13	11	13	13	12	6	14	17	15	9	13	11	25	17	19
	1999 raw data	116,000 children										78,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	14	15	15	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	N.A.	8	8	10	11
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	7	8	18	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	1	1	1	1
	1999 raw data	73,100 children										31,800 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	28	19	20	20	22	22	24	24	26	25	25
	Rank	34	36	33	28	32	31	29	27	22	25	4	5	5	7	7	12	12	18	10	12
	1999 raw data	65,000 families										41,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available

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New Jersey

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2
25	33	27	36	32	30	31	35	34	36
9,299 births									
9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.7
25	24	23	25	23	15	19	14	11	17
766 deaths									
27	25	26	26	25	25	22	21	19	18
13	10	15	13	12	13	8	6	7	5
280 deaths									
41	37	39	40	34	38	36	35	34	29
2	3	4	5	2	4	4	5	2	4
150 deaths									
24	26	24	25	26	24	23	21	20	18
8	11	8	10	14	12	12	9	8	7
2,786 births									
7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
6	8	11	8	7	6	4	3	4	3
26,000 teens									
8	9	9	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
12	16	19	11	13	8	6	5	7	8
26,000 teens									
26	26	28	28	27	25	24	24	22	20
17	14	17	17	19	16	14	13	13	12
406,000 children									
13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	13	14	15	13
3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	4	7	8	2
270,500 children									
21	22	23	23	24	23	22	22	23	23
9	13	15	11	10	7	4	4	6	5
226,000 families									

New Mexico

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7
34	27	27	28	26	28	25	32	23	26
2,080 births									
9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.2	6.9
25	18	16	26	34	10	13	10	22	25
188 deaths									
35	37	33	35	32	32	33	27	30	27
36	46	38	42	36	37	42	26	42	36
103 deaths									
121	93	76	91	85	90	93	68	82	87
50	45	36	44	41	44	46	36	47	49
125 deaths									
47	50	51	54	52	49	46	44	44	43
42	44	46	49	48	48	47	46	47	48
1,814 births									
9	10	10	11	11	12	14	14	13	11
21	29	32	36	34	39	47	48	45	35
13,000 teens									
10	11	11	12	11	13	14	14	13	11
25	32	30	46	39	47	50	50	50	45
12,000 teens									
30	34	33	32	34	36	38	33	30	28
32	39	36	36	40	47	49	47	42	41
154,000 children									
27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	32	29	28	27
48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47	N.A.	50	47	50	50
136,600 children									
24	23	23	25	27	31	32	32	31	31
28	19	15	23	32	45	47	46	44	45
73,000 families									

New York

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
37	39	38	38	32	30	31	32	28	28
20,038 births									
9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.4
32	34	29	26	26	29	20	19	9	15
1,627 deaths									
29	30	27	28	25	26	23	21	20	20
20	22	18	16	12	19	11	6	10	7
711 deaths									
61	61	56	53	56	45	41	37	34	38
14	15	16	10	14	6	6	6	2	7
448 deaths									
28	29	29	30	30	28	26	23	22	21
16	16	16	19	19	19	17	15	14	14
7,308 births									
8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
13	24	19	21	17	22	23	25	23	22
94,000 teens									
9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
19	24	19	28	32	32	34	35	37	30
91,000 teens									
34	35	35	35	35	35	35	34	33	30
41	41	40	44	45	44	47	48	49	44
1,421,000 children									
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	25	25	23
33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	N.A.	39	40	44	41
1,057,900 children									
28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	31	31
48	44	44	44	45	45	47	46	44	45
702,000 families									

North Carolina

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9
42	44	43	44	44	44	44	41	43	44
10,089 births									
10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.1
43	45	43	48	46	42	46	45	46	46
1,038 deaths									
31	36	34	29	32	29	30	28	27	25
30	43	40	23	36	28	32	33	31	30
374 deaths									
71	72	72	76	78	80	71	62	64	59
21	27	29	33	35	39	32	26	32	28
305 deaths									
45	46	44	43	43	42	41	38	36	35
38	39	38	38	37	38	39	39	39	39
5,280 births									
14	13	12	11	11	12	12	12	11	11
47	44	41	36	34	39	38	40	36	35
45,000 teens									
10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8
25	24	30	28	32	24	23	26	30	24
33,000 teens									
27	29	28	29	27	27	26	26	25	24
21	24	17	21	19	20	19	19	22	24
448,000 children									
18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	20	19	19	19
24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	30	30	32	33
382,500 children									
23	24	25	26	28	29	29	29	28	28
22	28	27	28	38	41	40	38	34	25
253,000 families									

Indicators		North Dakota										Ohio									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9
	Rank	11	2	3	5	4	1	5	8	11	9	26	35	34	33	29	30	25	27	27	30
	1999 raw data	474 births										12,006 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.2	8.6	6.8	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2
	Rank	11	18	19	19	18	19	5	12	41	22	36	34	37	37	38	39	33	35	34	40
	1999 raw data	52 deaths										1,244 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	31	23	27	25	27	39	24	21	27	24	29	27	24	28	27	27	25	24	26	21
	Rank	30	5	18	10	20	47	16	6	31	28	20	13	8	16	20	21	19	19	22	14
	1999 raw data	29 deaths										460 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	60	46	51	72	46	58	61	56	56	55	55	54	55	46	50	43	41	43	44
	Rank	20	14	7	9	26	7	21	25	22	23	8	10	14	13	6	11	8	8	8	11
	1999 raw data	30 deaths										366 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	16	18	18	18	15	18	16	14	16	13	34	36	35	35	34	33	30	29	27	25
	Rank	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	29	30	29	30	29	29	28	29	28	24
	1999 raw data	198 births										5,994 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	3	7	7	6	6	7	8	9	8	8	8
	Rank	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	1	1	6	8	6	8	12	16	23	15	16	14
	1999 raw data	1,000 teens										54,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	7
	Rank	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	19	16	12	15	17	18	23	18	22	12
	1999 raw data	2,000 teens										46,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	19	21	22	21	20	17	18	19	22	22	29	30	31	31	30	29	27	28	28	26
	Rank	4	6	6	6	4	1	1	2	13	17	28	27	31	32	28	27	20	30	34	30
	1999 raw data	36,000 children										805,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	16	15	17	17	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	18	17	16	16
	Rank	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	20	14	23	26	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	N.A.	28	21	19	24
	1999 raw data	28,100 children										474,700 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	16	17	18	20	20	20	19	20	22	24	23	23	24	25	26	27	26	27	27	29
	Rank	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	4	7	22	19	23	23	28	31	20	27	22	39
	1999 raw data	19,000 families										412,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Oklahoma

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4
21	21	21	20	23	21	24	21	20	21
3,598 births									
9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.5
28	37	29	33	36	36	39	30	39	43
417 deaths									
36	34	31	36	32	37	30	33	32	31
39	35	31	44	36	45	37	44	44	43
211 deaths									
83	87	78	85	83	76	74	82	69	69
41	40	39	40	39	36	34	45	36	37
184 deaths									
39	42	41	40	41	39	37	37	35	33
33	35	35	34	34	34	34	37	38	37
2,579 births									
12	11	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9
38	36	27	28	28	22	31	29	23	22
17,000 teens									
12	12	12	11	9	9	8	9	9	9
40	42	42	36	23	24	20	26	30	30
17,000 teens									
30	31	31	30	28	29	29	29	26	26
32	32	31	26	24	27	33	36	27	30
209,000 children									
23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25	N.A.	26	25	24	23
41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	N.A.	42	40	41	41
204,300 children									
22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	27	26
17	13	15	16	19	23	29	27	22	14
108,000 families									

Oregon

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4
3	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	1	1
2,430 births									
8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8
16	7	9	11	16	8	6	5	3	9
261 deaths									
29	28	28	29	25	27	29	25	22	23
20	15	21	23	12	21	26	23	15	21
184 deaths									
72	67	60	60	56	75	58	53	52	39
23	22	20	19	14	35	21	16	19	8
94 deaths									
31	31	30	30	30	30	29	27	26	25
21	21	19	19	19	22	26	24	25	24
1,795 births									
8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	13
13	24	32	32	34	34	38	45	45	47
25,000 teens									
7	9	10	10	9	10	11	11	10	9
7	16	26	28	23	32	39	40	37	30
17,000 teens									
32	30	29	30	34	35	33	31	30	30
38	27	22	26	40	44	43	42	42	44
258,000 children									
19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	16	17
29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	28	21	19	26
142,000 children									
24	23	24	23	24	25	27	28	27	28
28	19	23	11	10	16	29	34	22	25
114,000 families									

Pennsylvania

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.9
26	32	27	31	27	25	25	25	23	30
11,489 births									
9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.3
32	30	34	29	33	32	35	32	21	28
1,058 deaths									
28	28	25	25	27	24	21	24	22	22
16	15	11	10	20	9	6	19	15	18
476 deaths									
54	49	51	50	49	50	54	57	51	52
7	7	11	8	10	11	15	19	18	20
431 deaths									
28	29	29	28	28	26	24	22	22	21
16	16	16	16	16	15	13	12	14	14
5,010 births									
7	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	7
6	8	11	21	17	22	17	15	9	10
44,000 teens									
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	7
19	16	19	23	23	24	23	18	13	12
45,000 teens									
27	25	28	29	29	28	27	26	24	21
21	19	17	21	27	25	20	19	18	15
629,000 children									
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	N.A.	17	17	17	17
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	N.A.	25	21	23	26
477,900 children									
21	21	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	25
9	8	8	7	7	7	12	13	10	12
347,000 families									

Rhode Island

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.3
17	16	18	18	18	19	19	24	23	20
980 births									
8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	5.0	7.2	5.2	7.0	7.0	5.7
12	16	13	14	1	19	4	22	16	6
71 deaths									
24	25	16	24	26	20	16	15	17	20
5	10	2	5	16	2	1	1	3	7
37 deaths									
35	38	34	34	19	33	26	43	33	25
1	4	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	2
16 deaths									
32	30	30	34	32	27	27	28	24	22
23	19	19	27	23	16	21	25	19	16
414 births									
11	8	7	7	8	10	11	12	11	10
32	17	11	15	17	31	35	40	36	30
5,000 teens									
9	10	9	8	8	9	9	11	10	9
19	24	19	15	17	24	23	40	37	30
4,000 teens									
25	32	36	35	33	29	30	28	25	22
13	35	43	44	39	27	36	30	22	17
51,000 children									
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	N.A.	17	18	17	16
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	25	27	23	24
40,000 children									
23	25	26	28	28	28	28	29	30	29
22	31	33	40	38	36	36	38	42	39
34,000 families									

Indicators		South Carolina										South Dakota									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.8	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.9
	Rank	47	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	48	48	4	7	4	8	9	7	6	1	4	5
	1999 raw data	5,402 births										619 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	5.7	7.7	9.1	8.9
	Rank	48	47	48	45	43	47	38	48	47	50	38	34	36	40	45	46	7	34	44	45
	1999 raw data	563 deaths										94 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	38	32	36	35	39	36	39	28	29	30	38	36	28	26	31	23	36	29	37	27
	Rank	44	27	45	42	48	43	49	33	36	42	44	43	21	13	35	5	45	35	49	36
	1999 raw data	223 deaths										40 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	75	88	73	73	75	70	75	65	66	68	97	71	88	81	83	65	74	83	69	79
	Rank	30	41	31	29	34	30	36	29	33	36	43	25	44	38	39	24	34	46	36	45
	1999 raw data	192 deaths										50 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	47	48	46	44	46	43	41	40	40	38	24	26	27	25	23	21	22	22	20	19
	Rank	42	41	41	40	40	40	39	41	42	42	8	11	15	10	7	6	9	12	8	10
	1999 raw data	3,062 births										355 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	9	11	8	7	8	7	8	9	9	9	8	8
	Rank	32	36	36	36	34	39	35	34	23	35	13	8	19	15	17	22	23	25	16	14
	1999 raw data	25,000 teens										4,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	8	8	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	7
	Rank	25	24	30	36	39	32	23	26	22	24	4	5	5	1	6	8	6	5	7	12
	1999 raw data	19,000 teens										4,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	30	33	34	33	34	33	31	25	24	23	18	20	20	20	21	22	24	21	19	18
	Rank	32	37	39	39	40	40	38	17	18	19	3	3	3	4	8	7	14	8	4	5
	1999 raw data	210,000 children										33,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	25	23	23	22	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	N.A.	20	19	19	18
	Rank	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	N.A.	39	37	37	36	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	N.A.	30	30	32	32
	1999 raw data	209,900 children										35,600 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	26	26	28	29	31	31	31	29	28	22	23	22	21	20	21	23	24	25	24
	Rank	34	36	33	40	43	45	43	44	40	25	17	19	10	6	3	5	8	10	10	7
	1999 raw data	133,000 families										23,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Tennessee

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2
44	47	44	47	45	44	45	41	46	46
7,148 births									
10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.7
41	39	37	39	40	43	39	41	36	35
399 deaths									
35	35	32	32	33	32	30	30	27	31
36	39	35	35	42	37	32	39	31	43
324 deaths									
75	81	77	83	91	90	81	77	79	72
30	37	37	39	44	44	40	43	45	40
277 deaths									
45	48	45	43	43	42	40	39	38	35
38	41	40	38	37	38	38	40	40	39
3,860 births									
13	13	12	11	10	11	13	13	12	11
42	44	41	36	31	34	44	45	41	35
35,000 teens									
13	13	13	11	11	13	13	13	11	10
43	45	47	36	39	47	47	48	44	38
30,000 teens									
35	36	35	34	32	29	27	26	24	24
42	44	40	41	36	27	20	19	18	24
331,000 children									
22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	N.A.	22	21	19	19
39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	N.A.	34	34	32	33
254,800 children									
26	28	30	31	30	29	29	30	31	29
37	44	48	49	45	41	40	42	44	39
204,000 families									

Texas

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4
24	27	25	25	23	23	21	21	21	21
25,696 births									
8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2
12	14	19	16	16	12	15	15	11	13
2,164 deaths									
33	33	31	31	29	28	29	27	25	26
33	33	31	31	31	26	26	26	26	34
1,151 deaths									
80	81	77	73	74	66	68	66	60	54
38	37	37	29	32	26	31	30	28	21
868 deaths									
48	50	51	51	52	51	49	47	45	44
45	44	46	47	48	49	48	49	48	49
20,121 births									
13.	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	12	12
42	39	41	44	45	44	44	45	41	41
155,000 teens									
11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	10
34	32	30	36	39	44	44	40	44	38
129,000 teens									
28	28	30	31	30	29	28	27	27	25
24	19	27	32	28	27	25	25	30	28
1,457,000 children									
26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	29	N.A.	27	26	24	22
46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	N.A.	45	44	41	36
1,298,500 children									
22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	27
17	19	15	16	10	16	20	18	22	18
744,000 families									

Utah

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8
12	16	10	12	9	15	17	15	15	15
3,155 births									
7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.8
7	2	2	2	3	2	11	5	4	1
224 deaths									
25	30	30	33	28	30	25	27	24	20
6	22	27	38	27	31	19	26	22	7
107 deaths									
66	48	57	67	73	63	59	66	49	44
17	6	17	25	29	21	25	30	16	11
93 deaths									
26	27	26	26	25	25	24	24	22	23
13	15	13	12	12	13	13	18	14	20
1,342 births									
8	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	9	9
13	8	11	15	12	16	11	9	23	22
14,000 teens									
8	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
12	8	5	6	6	13	11	14	13	12
11,000 teens									
21	22	23	20	18	17	18	19	18	17
7	7	8	4	2	1	1	2	2	2
120,000 children									
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	11	12	13	13
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	2	3	2	2
92,000 children									
16	16	16	16	15	14	14	15	17	17
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50,000 families									

Vermont

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.7
7	11	10	10	12	3	11	10	11	2
371 births									
6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.0	7.1	6.1	7.0	5.8
2	1	11	5	20	7	23	10	16	9
38 deaths									
25	21	25	33	21	24	23	23	18	20
6	3	11	38	5	9	11	13	5	7
21 deaths									
58	56	57	59	47	58	46	26	76	48
10	11	17	17	7	16	10	2	43	15
21 deaths									
20	21	17	17	16	11	15	12	11	12
3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
156 births									
8	8	8	7	6	7	6	7	6	6
13	17	19	15	7	12	4	9	4	3
2,000 teens									
6	7	7	6	6	5	7	8	8	7
4	8	10	6	6	2	11	18	22	12
2,000 teens									
22	25	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	26
9	12	12	13	13	16	16	13	18	30
41,000 children									
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	14	15	13	13
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	8	14	2	2
17,900 children									
21	21	22	23	23	23	24	26	26	27
9	8	10	11	9	7	12	18	15	18
20,000 families									

Indicators		Virginia										Washington									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent low-birthweight babies	Rate	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8
	Rank	32	29	34	28	29	35	31	27	32	28	7	5	7	3	2	4	4	3	2	3
	1999 raw data	7,389 births										4,578 births									
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.0
	Rank	40	38	41	32	34	32	33	35	32	28	8	10	7	4	3	6	11	4	5	3
	1999 raw data	693 deaths										400 deaths									
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	28	28	24	28	27	25	23	23	22	20	28	24	25	24	28	25	23	23	20	20
	Rank	16	15	8	16	20	13	11	13	15	7	16	8	11	5	27	13	11	13	10	7
	1999 raw data	264 deaths										235 deaths									
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	71	64	61	56	62	60	58	59	50	48	64	63	53	62	53	52	50	51	47	48
	Rank	21	18	21	14	20	18	21	23	17	15	16	17	13	20	12	14	12	13	13	15
	1999 raw data	231 deaths										206 deaths									
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	32	32	31	31	31	31	28	26	24	23	30	31	31	29	28	28	26	25	23	22
	Rank	23	23	22	22	22	27	22	23	19	20	18	21	22	17	16	19	17	19	17	16
	1999 raw data	3,109 births										2,701 births									
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	7	8	9	9	8	7	8	8	11	10	8	6	8	9	9	8	8	9
	Rank	13	8	11	21	28	22	17	9	16	14	32	29	19	8	17	22	23	15	16	22
	1999 raw data	29,000 teens										30,000 teens									
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	7	7	10	10	9	8	10	11	12	9	7	7
	Rank	12	8	12	15	17	13	11	5	13	12	25	24	19	15	32	40	44	26	13	12
	1999 raw data	24,000 teens										24,000 teens									
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	Rate	24	24	24	22	23	23	25	24	21	19	27	27	28	29	31	32	31	28	26	25
	Rank	12	9	9	9	10	12	16	13	11	8	21	17	17	21	33	38	38	30	27	28
	1999 raw data	322,000 children										379,000 children									
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	N.A.	16	17	17	14	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	15	17	15	14
	Rank	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	N.A.	20	21	23	8	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	14	21	8	8
	1999 raw data	239,900 children										206,600 children									
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	24	23	22	23	25	28	29	29	28	26	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	28
	Rank	28	19	10	11	19	36	40	38	34	14	28	28	27	23	19	23	20	18	15	25
	1999 raw data	214,000 families										206,000 families									

N.A.=Not Available.

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West Virginia

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.0
26	23	27	27	29	38	37	38	34	33
1,663 births									
9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	7.4	9.6	8.0	7.4
37	20	35	29	8	34	26	48	34	31
154 deaths									
25	31	28	31	27	30	31	29	24	25
6	25	21	31	20	31	38	35	22	30
78 deaths									
73	73	66	67	48	64	63	57	60	70
27	30	26	25	8	23	27	19	28	39
91 deaths									
33	33	33	33	32	30	29	28	26	24
26	24	25	24	23	22	26	25	25	22
904 births									
12	12	12	13	13	11	9	8	8	9
38	39	41	49	45	34	23	15	16	22
10,000 teens									
16	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	10	11
50	50	50	50	50	50	47	40	37	45
12,000 teens									
37	37	40	41	41	39	39	38	37	34
46	47	49	50	50	49	50	50	50	49
122,000 children									
26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	N.A.	30	30	25	24
46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	47	48	44	46
99,600 children									
21	22	23	24	25	25	25	26	27	28
9	13	15	16	19	16	17	18	22	25
59,000 families									

Wisconsin

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7
15	18	14	16	16	11	12	13	11	13
4,542 births									
8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.2	6.7
15	21	11	19	29	22	25	16	22	17
459 deaths									
25	29	26	24	24	25	22	22	24	25
6	20	15	5	8	13	8	12	22	30
256 deaths									
67	62	59	65	56	51	52	50	44	48
18	16	19	23	14	13	13	12	10	15
199 deaths									
24	25	24	24	23	23	22	21	20	20
8	9	8	8	7	10	9	9	8	12
2,428 births									
4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	6
1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3
18,000 teens									
4	5	5	7	6	5	4	4	5	5
1	2	1	11	6	2	1	1	3	4
14,000 teens									
22	23	24	23	23	22	20	19	18	19
9	8	9	10	10	7	5	2	2	8
275,000 children									
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16	N.A.	14	12	14	14
8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	8	3	6	8
188,500 children									
21	22	23	24	24	23	23	23	25	26
9	13	15	16	10	7	8	7	10	14
170,000 families									

Wyoming

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.4
34	26	32	28	45	25	39	46	44	40
512 births									
8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.9
21	15	33	19	8	29	16	5	22	25
42 deaths									
30	32	34	25	24	28	36	31	32	36
26	27	40	10	8	26	45	42	44	48
34 deaths									
78	106	116	86	100	92	110	78	84	87
37	49	50	41	48	47	50	44	49	49
38 deaths									
30	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	23	22
18	11	10	14	12	13	16	15	17	16
276 births									
9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	10
21	17	19	21	28	16	17	15	23	30
3,000 teens									
9	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	8
19	16	12	15	23	18	20	14	13	24
3,000 teens									
21	20	20	19	20	20	21	22	21	20
7	3	3	2	4	6	8	11	11	12
26,000 children									
16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	N.A.	16	14	15	15
15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	20	7	8	18
19,800 children									
20	20	20	22	24	25	26	25	25	24
6	5	5	7	10	16	20	13	10	7
16,000 families									

USA

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
301,183 births									
9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27,937 deaths									
31	31	29	30	29	28	26	25	24	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12,844 deaths									
71	71	66	69	68	65	61	58	54	53
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10,396 deaths									
37	39	38	38	38	36	34	32	30	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
163,588 births									
10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,514,000 teens									
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1,291,000 teens									
30	31	31	31	31	30	28	27	26	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18,005,000 children									
20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	N.A.	21	21	20	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13,466,500 children									
24	25	25	26	26	27	27	27	27	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9,390,000 families									

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2002* is the 13th annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides National Composite Ranks for 1990, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1999 composite ranks. The National Composite Ranks for the *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2002* are based on data from 1999 (the most recent available year). Data on child poverty needed to produce composite ranks for 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1995 are not available.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY
1990	48	33	41	44	31	25	9	28	43	47	14	24	34	26	3	12	39
1994	48	28	43	41	31	25	11	16	42	45	12	18	38	26	3	19	36
1996	47	26	44	45	30	19	12	27	38	43	13	21	34	16	10	20	40
1997	47	33	41	48	26	20	12	34	36	42	13	24	30	16	5	15	40
1998	46	26	45	47	27	22	12	34	35	44	16	23	32	14	6	17	36
1999	48	27	43	47	22	24	8	33	36	44	15	28	30	19	4	18	37

	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND
1990	49	10	27	13	32	5	50	30	23	6	40	1	11	42	29	36	2
1994	49	5	29	8	32	9	50	35	15	7	34	1	13	44	30	39	4
1996	49	6	23	7	29	3	50	33	24	11	35	1	8	48	32	39	2
1997	50	10	22	7	29	1	49	32	28	11	35	2	9	46	31	39	3
1998	49	10	19	4	28	2	50	31	29	8	40	1	7	48	33	41	11
1999	49	12	21	6	29	1	50	26	34	10	35	2	5	46	31	39	7

	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
1990	22	37	18	16	15	45	20	46	35	8	4	21	19	38	7	17
1994	27	33	21	22	14	47	20	46	37	2	6	24	17	40	10	23
1996	25	36	28	17	14	46	15	42	37	4	9	22	18	41	5	31
1997	23	38	27	18	25	43	17	45	37	6	8	19	14	44	4	21
1998	25	37	20	15	21	42	24	43	38	3	13	18	9	39	5	30
1999	25	40	23	17	16	45	20	42	38	3	9	14	13	41	11	32

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2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 2000 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 months to 35 months. The survey data were collected for calendar year 2000. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine, three or more doses of oral Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 22,958 children with a minimum of about 290 children in each state. **SOURCE:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19–35 Months—United States, 2000," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 50, No. 30 (August 3, 2001), pp. 637–641, accessed online at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5030a1.htm (March 3, 2002).

3- to 5-Year-Olds Enrolled in Nursery School or Kindergarten: 1999 is the share of children ages 3 to 5 enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten during the fall school term. "Nursery school" includes any group or class of institution providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten. Places where instruction is an integral part of the program are included, but private homes that primarily provide custodial care are not included. Children enrolled in programs sponsored by federal, state, or local agencies to provide preschool education to young children—including Head Start programs—are considered as enrolled in nursery school. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. **SOURCE:** Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (October supplement), 1998 through 2000.

4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Math Level: 2000 is the percentage of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The math assessment measures five content areas: (1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis; and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five content areas.

Scores on this measure are reported for 40 states and the District of Columbia. Nine states (Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Washington) did not participate in the 2000 NAEP assessment for 4th grade students. A 10th state (Wisconsin) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 4th grade mathematics assessment, so its score was not reported. In addition, the data for 14 states (California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Vermont) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here, even though they did not meet all of the NAEP participation rate guidelines. **SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card: Mathematics 2000*, NCES 2001-517, by J.S. Braswell et al. (Washington, DC: 2001), Table B.8.

8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Math Level: 2000 is the percentage of 8th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The math assessment measures five content areas: (1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis; and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Eighth grade students at the Basic level showed some basic understanding in the content areas—in particular, they were able to understand and perform arithmetic operations on whole numbers, decimals, fractions, and percentages.

Scores on this measure are reported for 39 states and the District of Columbia. Ten states (Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Washington) did not participate in the 2000 NAEP assessment for 8th grade students. An 11th state (Wisconsin) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 8th grade mathematics assessment, so

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its score was not reported. In addition, the data for 13 states (Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Oregon, and Vermont) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here, even though they did not meet all of the NAEP participation rate guidelines.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card: Mathematics 2000*, NCES 2001-517, by J.S. Braswell et al. (Washington, DC: 2001), Table B.9.

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). **1999 data:** NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 358 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1999," accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VS00199.TABLEIII.PT1.pdf (October 23, 2001). **1998 data:** NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1998," accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_01.pdf (July 26, 2000). **1997 data:** NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1997," accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_01.pdf (October 27, 1999). **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at wonder.cdc.gov (January 5, 1999). **1990 through 1995 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1990 through 1995. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from Population Division.

Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1999 is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1999, a family of two adults and two children fell in this category if their income fell below $8,448. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, the income data needed to determine poverty status actually are collected in March of the following year.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

Children in Low-Income Working Families: 1999 measures the number and percentage of children under age 18 living in families where they were related to the head of the household

(householder) and two other conditions were met. First, the family income was less than 150 percent of the federal poverty level. Second, at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year.

The U.S. poverty threshold is established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and consists of a series of income cutoffs that vary by family size and composition. The federal poverty level for a family of two adults and two children in 1999 was $16,895; 150 percent of the poverty level for such a family was $25,343. We use the "150 percent of poverty" threshold for this measure because many families at this income level are eligible for many government means-tested assistance programs—for example, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), many of the new state Child Health Insurance Programs (sCHIP), food stamps, and reduced-price school lunches.

Researchers have used a wide range of employment thresholds to identify low-income working families—from any work during the year to full-time, year-round employment. Some analysts actually have combined the hours worked by all adults in the household to determine work effort. In previous *Data Books* we used 50 weeks of work per year to identify the working poor, and we continue that practice this year to identify low-income working families. We should note that the definition used here includes people who worked part-time as well as full-time. However, the vast majority (88 percent) of people who worked at least 50 weeks during the year usually worked full-time (35 or more hours a week). We also should note that relative to the thresholds used by other researchers to identify low-income working families or the working poor, the work requirement used here is relatively stringent. Use of a less stringent work threshold would add many more children to this population.

The state-level figures shown here reflect a 3-year average of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, income and employment data are collected in March of the following year.
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

Children in Low-Income Working Families Receiving Food Stamps: 1999 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in low-income working families where someone in the household participated in the federal Food Stamp Program. Children are considered living in low-income working families if the family income was less than 150 percent of the federal poverty level (less than $25,343 for a family of two adults and two children in 1999) and if at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks during the year. The state-level figures shown here reflect a 3-year average of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on income, employment, and program participation are collected in March of the following year.
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

Children in Low-Income Working Families Without Health Insurance: 1999 is the percentage of children under age 18 living in low-income working families who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Low-income working families are families with incomes less than 150 percent of the federal poverty level (less than $25,343 for a family of two adults and two children in 1999) and with at least one parent who worked 50 or more weeks during the year. Health insurance includes private-sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new state Child Health Insurance Programs (sCHIP) were counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on income, employment, and health insurance coverage actually are collected in March of the following year.

Beginning with the March 2001 Current Population Survey, estimates of health insurance coverage included an additional question, which had the effect of lowering the number of people lacking insurance. Revised estimates were made for 1999, but these numbers are inconsistent with previous years.
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

Children Under Age 6 in Paid Child Care While Parents Work: 1999 is the percentage of children under age 6 who spent some time during the calendar year in paid child care while their parent(s) worked. The data are reported by the parents' responses. This measure includes children in preschool and nursery school, but not those in kindergarten and elementary school. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on child care actually are collected in March of the following year.

Responses to this item in the March 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS) file were edited by the U.S. Census Bureau, but the March 1999 and March 2000 CPS files had to be edited by staff at the Urban Studies Institute (USI). Editing of the March 1999 and March 2000 CPS was done according to editing specifications provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. However, the allocation procedures used by USI staff were slightly different from those normally used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Therefore, the numbers provided here are slightly different from those that would have been produced by the U.S. Census Bureau if the Bureau had edited the March 1999 and March 2000 CPS files, but the differences are likely to be minor.
SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

Children Without Health Insurance: 1999 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance includes private-sector insurance generally provided through work, as well as insurance provided through the public sector, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving health insurance through a variety of new state Child Health Insurance Programs (sCHIP) are counted as having health insurance. The figures shown here are 3-year averages of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, data on health insurance status actually are collected in March of the following year.

Beginning with the March 2001 Current Population Survey, estimates of health insurance coverage included an additional question, which had the effect of lowering the number of people lacking insurance. Revised estimates were made for 1999, but these numbers are inconsistent with previous years.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 1999 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her "own children" under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. (Editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* prior to 1998 referred to this measure as Percent of Mother-Headed

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Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony.) "Own children" include children related to the householder (head of the household) by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment, as well as those receiving full payment. It also should be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 59 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1997.

The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1998 through 2000. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, income and poverty data actually are collected in March of the following year.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1999 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 8 (September 21, 2001), Table 29. **1998 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 11 (July 24, 2000), Table 31. **1997 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 19 (June 30, 1999), Table 31. **1996 data:** "Deaths: Final Data for 1996," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 9 (November 10, 1998), Table 31. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 3, Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25.

Median Income of Families With Children: 1999 is the median annual income for families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the householder's (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18 (such as nieces or nephews) who are related to the householder and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1998 through 2000 and are expressed in 1999 dollars. We label these as 1999 estimates because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. All figures are rounded to the nearest $100. Income data for a given year actually are collected in March of the following year.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, we converted the 1999 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores. We then summed those standard scores to create a total standard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. (Because we did not rank the District of Columbia, we did not include data for the District in our calculations of standard scores. See page 25 of the *Data Book* for an explanation of why we did not rank the District.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Children: 1990 and 2000 is the total resident population under age 18—including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area—as of April 1 of each year. These data come from the decennial censuses of 1990 and 2000.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P011; and from U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data*, Table P14. Both data sets were accessed online at factfinder.census.gov (March 3, 2002).

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1999 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1990). To calculate percent change, we subtracted the value for 1990 from the value for 1999, then divided that quantity by the value for 1990. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the share of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 1999, 4,804 births were of unknown weight.
SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. **1999 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 1, (April 17, 2001), Table 46. **1998 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3, (March 28, 2000), Table 46. **1997 data:** "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18, (April 29, 1999), Table 46. **1996 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Table 46. **1995 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Table 16. **1994 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1994," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), Table 16. **1993 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Table 16. **1992 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Table 16. **1991 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Table 14. **1990 data:** "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 14.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 1998, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $16,530. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

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Since the 2000 *Data Book*, we have used information from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series of the U.S. Census Bureau, which provides annual state-level estimates of income and poverty (including child poverty). This series was developed to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute roughly $8 billion each year in Title I funds. In addition, it is now used in connection with the federal welfare reform legislation passed in 1996.

The SAIPE program uses a model-based estimation technique to create annual state- and county-level income and poverty estimates, as well as income and poverty estimates for school districts in odd-numbered years. State-level estimates currently are available for 1989, 1993, and each year from 1995 through 1998. (County-level estimates also are available for each of the years listed above *except* 1996.) Because the most recent SAIPE estimate for child poverty is for 1998, we used it in our calculation of the National Composite Rank for this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*—even though this year's composite ranking is based on 1999 data for the other nine indicators.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, data accessed online at www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (October 23, 2001).

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure Parental Employment," used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment. The figures shown here reflect 3-year averages; for example, the figure for 1999 reflects an average of data from 1998 through 2000. We label this figure as a 1999 estimate because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period. For any given year, employment data are collected in March of the following year.

SOURCE: Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1990 through 2001.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the householder (head of household) by birth, marriage, or adoption.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1999 represents an average of data from 1998 through 2000. We label this figure as a 1999 estimate because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.

Families with either spouse in the military are not included in this analysis because their inclusion would introduce a small bias in our estimate. The CPS sample does not include families where the only adult in the family is in the military, but it does include military families where one of the spouses is in the civilian labor force. Therefore, the only military families included in the CPS are two-parent families where one spouse is in the civilian labor force and one is in the military. This discrepancy would introduce a slight downward bias in the estimate of the percent of children in single-parent families if military families were included. Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989–2000 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-

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time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "idle teens" or "disconnected youth."

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide questions regarding their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1999 represents an average of data from 1998 through 2000. We label this figure as a 1999 estimate because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989–2000 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000* (p. 2). We used data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) because it provides systematic information for all states. Currently, only 37 states and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meet quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000*, p. 8). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 16 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000*), because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year-olds confound the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month CPS file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide questions regarding their activities related to the labor force and education. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3-year averages. For example, the figure for 1999 represents an average of data from 1998 to 2000. We label this figure as a 1999 estimate because 1999 is the midpoint of the 3-year period.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989–2000 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. (Earlier editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

Beginning with data for 1999, causes of death have been reclassified to be consistent with the Tenth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-10), which replaces the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) that had been used for 1979–1998 data. To facilitate better comparability over time, accident, homicide, and suicide data for 1990 through 1998 were retabulated using the new ICD-10 codes. Using the new classification on this measure removes deaths due to "adverse effects" (such as bad reactions to medication) from the "accident" category and removes deaths as a result of legal intervention (such as executions) from the "homicide" category. ("Adverse effects" and "legal intervention" account for less than 1 percent of all deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide. For more on the effects of the new ICD revision, please see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Comparability of Cause of Death Between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary Estimates," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 2, May 18, 2001.)

SOURCES: Death Statistics: 1999 data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 358 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1999," accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VS00199.TABLEIII.PT4.pdf (October 23, 2001). **1990 through 1998 data:** CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), special tabulations accessed online through NCIPC at webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html (January 28, 2002). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15 to 17, regardless of marital status.

We focus on births to 15- to 17-year-olds rather than the broader age range of 15- to 19-year-olds because there is a strong consensus that births to females ages 15 to 17 are more problematic. We omitted births to females under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to females in that age group. The inclusion of females under age 15 in the denominator would dramatically lower the rate, providing an unrealistic assessment of the risk being faced by 15- to 17-year-old females.

SOURCES: Birth Statistics: 1999 data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 1 (April 17, 2001), Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2001), Table 1. **1998 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3 (March 28, 2000), Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., analysis of unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1997 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991–1998: Update of National and State Trends," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 26 (October 25, 1999), Table 2; and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1996 data:** CDC, NCHS, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991–1997: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12 (December 17, 1998), Table 4; and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. **1995 data:** CDC, "State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990–1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837–842, and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1994 data:** NCHS, "Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States: Variations by State, 1990–94," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1996), Table 4, and unpublished tabulations from NCHS. **1990 through 1993 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 1996). **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau, data from Population Division.

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government statistical agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use them.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical terms, this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable, and may be useful for assessing change over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable across states.

4. The statistical indicator should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoteric cannot be communicated effectively.

6. The statistical indicator must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, then we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year in order to track changes in the well-being of children. Data collected only at one point in time don't serve this purpose.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

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Alliance for Children and Families
www.alliance1.org

American Federation of Teachers
www.aft.org

American Public Human Services Association (APHSA)
www.aphsa.org

American School Health Association
www.ashaweb.org

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America
www.bbbsa.org

Boys & Girls Clubs of America
www.bgca.org

Catholic Charities USA
www.catholiccharitiesusa.org

Center for Disabilities Studies
www.udel.edu/cds

Child Welfare League of America
www.cwla.org

Children's Health Council
www.childrenshealthcouncil.org

Children's Rights Council
www.info4parents.com

CHILDSPAN
www.childspan.net

Corporation for National and Community Service—Senior Corps Programs
www.cns.gov

Council of Chief State School Officers
www.ccsso.org

Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS)
www.copafs.org

Institute for Educational Leadership
www.iel.org

March of Dimes
www.marchofdimes.com

NAACP
www.naacp.org

National Association of Child Advocates
www.childadvocacy.org

National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions
www.childrenshospitals.net

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
www.naeyc.org

National Association of Elementary School Principals
www.naesp.org

National Association of Partners in Education
www.partnersineducation.org

National Black Child Development Institute
www.nbcdi.org

National Center for Children in Poverty
www.nccp.org

National Child Care Association
www.NCCANet.org

National Child Care Information Center
http://nccic.org

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information
www.calib.com/nccanch

National Conference of State Legislatures
www.ncsl.org

National Education Association
www.nea.org

National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition
www.hmhb.org

National Perinatal Association
www.nationalperinatal.org

National PTA
www.pta.org

National School Boards Association
www.nsba.org

NC Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—Center for the Prevention of School Violence
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Pee Dee Healthy Start, Inc.
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Streetcats Foundation for Youth
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United Church of Christ/Justice and Witness Ministries
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U.S. Census Bureau
www.census.gov

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